

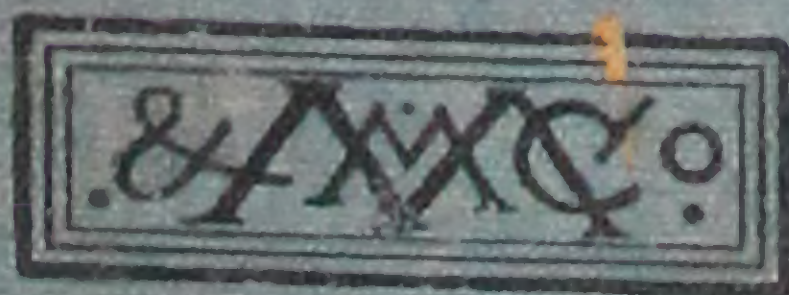
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EASY

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SELECTIONS FROM OVID

IN ELEGIAC VERSE.

ARRANGED AND EDITED, WITH NOTES, VOCABULARIES, AND
EXERCISES IN LATIN VERSE COMPOSITION,

ed. BY

HERBERT WILKINSON, M.A.,
FORMERLY POSTMASTER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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PREFACE.

THIS selection is compiled for the use of young boys reading Latin poetry for the first time. The exercises are intended to serve as a first Latin verse writer. The only preliminary knowledge necessary is acquaintance with the elementary rules of Latin prosody, and with the scansion of hexameter and pentameter verses. The words needed in each exercise will be found in the corresponding, or in some previous passage of the text, and it is hoped that the writing of Latin verse with Ovid himself to supply dictionary and gradus may prove both easier and more instructive than the ordinary method.

An attempt has been made to arrange the passages as far as possible in order of difficulty ; here and there one or more couplets which presented difficulties of construction or allusion have been omitted, when their omission did not affect the continuity of the story.

These omissions have, in two or three places, involved the change of a conjunction or other introductory word, but beyond this no liberties have been taken with the text, which is, with one or two exceptions, Merkel's.

After some consideration the conventional spelling of Latin words has been retained as being identical with that of the Latin grammars in general use.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. OVID'S LIFE.—No ancient poet has told us so much of his own life as Ovid. He was born at Sulmo, in the country of the Peligni, B.C. 43, and belonged to an old and prosperous equestrian family. His father wished him to become an advocate; he studied rhetoric at Rome, and afterwards went to Athens, which was to the young Romans much what Oxford and Cambridge are to us. After his return to Rome, he soon gave up public life for the sake of poetry. He lived many years at Rome, and enjoyed the favour of Augustus, was three times married, and seems to have had an only child, a daughter. At the age of fifty-one he was banished by Augustus to Tomi, a town south of the Danube on the western shore of the Black Sea. The cause of his exile is not fully known; certain of his writings had given offence to the emperor, but he hints in his later poems at another cause which he does not dare to

reveal. Some account of his life at Tomi will be found in passages XIII. and XIV. of this selection, while XII. describes a storm at sea which arose while he was on his way there. He lived at Tomi about ten years, and died there A.D. 18 at the age of sixty, having failed, in spite of many entreaties, to gain permission to return to Rome.

II. OVID'S STYLE.—We can only mention here such points in Ovid's style as are likely to cause difficulty to boys who have hitherto only read Latin prose, and such as may be usefully imitated in writing Latin verse.

1. The construction of the elegiac couplet requires, except in rare instances, a break in the sense at the end of every second line. It is therefore impossible to write the long periods with a number of subordinate clauses introduced by relative pronouns, conjunctions, etc., which are found in Latin prose. Hence Ovid constantly uses a rapid succession of short sentences to describe either a series of events or the causes and circumstances of one event. Take, for example, v. ll. 17-20, p. 5—

“Ille cadit praeceps et calce feritur aselli,
Inclamatque suos auxiliumque rogat.
Concurrunt Satyri, turgentiaque ora parentis
Rident: percusso claudicat ille genu.”

Here are seven sentences, none of them subordinate, in four lines. Again, in xi. 47 we find—

“‘Icare’ clamabat, pinnas aspexit in undis :
Ossa tegit tumulus ; aequora nomen habent.”

In translating such passages, it is often well to introduce conjunctions showing the connection of the sentences :—“While he was calling Icarus, he saw his wings,” etc.

2. In Ovid, as in all Latin poetry, the order of the words is often a source of difficulty to beginners. Adjectives, especially, are placed far from their substantives, as in the line—

“Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit” (xv. 18) ;

or again—

“Ecce, petens variis immixtas frondibus herbas
Constitit ante oculos candida vacca meos” (ii. 7, 8).

In such cases careful parsing will get rid of the difficulty, and it is sometimes useful to scan the line to distinguish between long and short *a*'s etc., as in the lines—

“Flebilibus numeris veluti canentia dura
Trajectus pinna tempora cantat olor.”

The couplet looks rather bewildering, but as soon as it is discovered that *canentia tempora* is accusative

plural, and *dura pinna* ablative singular, the difficulty almost disappears. Notice also—(1) that if a noun ends a pentameter, the first half of the line often ends with the adjective agreeing with that noun, e.g. --

“Prodit et in *summum* seminis herba *solum*” (i. 6) :

(2) that when, as often happens, a line consists of a simple sentence containing subject, verb, and object, each of the nouns having an adjective agreeing with it, the two adjectives frequently occur in the first half of the line ; the two nouns, or noun and pronoun, in the second, e.g.—

“*Callidus ignaris* annuit *ille viris*” (iv. 14) ;

“*Quantae diducto* subsidunt *aequore valles*” (xii. 5) ;

“Nunc *sicca gelidus boreas* bacchatur ab *arcto*” (xii. 13) :

(3) that the relative does not always come at the beginning of its clause, e.g.—

“In *liquidas* nondum *quas* mora vertit *aquas*” (ii. 10) :

(4) the conjunction *-que* is sometimes attached to a word quite late on in the sentence which it introduces. This word is generally but not always a verb, e.g.—

“Canitiem *galeae* subjicio*que* *meam*” (xiv. 16).

“and cover my white hair with a helmet.”

3. Ovid, like other poets, often writes plural for singular, or singular for plural, merely to suit the metre. Thus we have *mea terga*, 'my back' (iv. 12); *regressūs*, 'return' (xi. 10). There are certain nouns, which should be noticed when met with, which in poetry are often used in the plural, though the meaning is singular. Such are *ora* (mouth), *sinūs* (a fold), *pectora* (the breast or heart); observe too the use of *nos* and *noster* for *ego* and *meus*. Here again are instances, taken from the text of this volume, of the singular used for the plural: *plenos flore*, 'full of flowers' (x. 14); *gemino sub duce*, 'under the twin leaders' (xiv. 2); *densissimus hostis*, 'a crowd of foes' (xvi. 5). Often the singular may be retained in translating, e.g., *multa avis*, 'many a bird.'

4. Present participles are often used as adjectives—"Mandata *latentia*" (iv. 19); "*turgentia ora*" (v. 19).

5. The perfect infinitive is often used where in English we should use the present—

"Apes cum stirpe necatas
Viderat inceptos *destituisset* favos" (vi. 1, 2).

6. The preposition *a* or *ab* is sometimes omitted before the ablative of agent, when the noun has an adjective agreeing with it—

"Filia *consuetis*, ut erat, comitata *puellis* (x. 7).

7. Ovid often varies his narrative by addressing his characters, putting the verb in the second person and the noun in the vocative case:—

“Forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas,
At tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat” (viii. 15, 16).

“Capit ille coronam
Quae possit crines, Phoebe, decere tuos” (viii. 24).

“Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci” (xviii. 41).

8. Perhaps ingenuity is the most prominent characteristic of Ovid as a verse-writer. The description of the Minotaur,

“Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem” (xi. 4),

and the elaborate way of saying “the tenth wave,”

“Posterior nono est, undecimoque prior” (xii. 20),

will at once occur to readers. Good examples will be found in the first sixteen lines of “The Storm at Sea” (xii.), and in the following two passages. Any ingenious turns met with in reading should be noted and remembered, as they may often suggest ways out of difficulties in the composition of elegiacs; and it is perhaps needless to add that the surest way to remember is to learn by heart.

EASY SELECTIONS FROM OVID.

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SELECTIONS FROM OVID.

I. THE COMING OF SPRING.

Why does the new year begin in winter? It ought to begin in spring, when everything is fresh and young.

‘Dic, age, frigorebus quare novus incipit annus,
Qui melius per ver incipiendus erat?

Omnia tunc florent, tunc est nova temporis aetas :

Et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet.

Et modo formatis operitur frondibus arbor, 5

Prodit et in summum seminis herba solum.

Et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent,

Ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus.

Tum blandi soles, ignotaque prodit hirundo

Et luteum celsa sub trabe figit opus : 10

Tum patitur cultus ager et renovatur aratro.

Haec anni novitas jure vocanda fuit.’

II. A LANDSCAPE.

Cōlle sub aprico creberrimū/ilicē/lūcus
 Stabat, et in ramis multa latebat avis.
 Area gramineo suberat viridissima prato,
 Humida de guttis lene sonantis aquae.
 Ipse sub arboreis vitabam frondibus aestum, 5
 Fronde sub arborea sed tamen aestus erat.
 Ecce, petens variis immixtas floribus herbas
 Constitit ante oculos candida vacca meos;
 Candidior nivibus, tunc quum cecidere recentes,
 In liquidas nondum quas mora vertit aquas. 10

III. THE GIANTS.

The Earth sends her children, the Giants, to fight against the Gods; they pile up mountains, and try to scale heaven; Jupiter overthrows them with his thunderbolts, and buries them under the mountains they had piled up.

Terra feros partus, immania monstra, Gigantas
 Edidit, ausuros in Jovis ire domum.
 Mille manus illis dedit et pro cruribus angues,
 Atque ait 'in magnos arma movete deos.'
 Exstruere hi montes ad sidera summa parabant 5
 Et magnum bello sollicitare Jovem.
 Fulmina de caeli jaculatus Jupiter arce
 Vertit in auctores pondera vasta suos.

IV. THE TAKING OF GABII.

Tarquinius Superbus, the last King of Rome, takes Gabii by stratagem.

Ultima Tarquinius Romanae gentis habebat
Regna, vir injustus, fortis ad arma tamen.
Ceperat hic alias, alias everterat urbes,
Et Gabios turpi fecerat arte suos.

His son goes to the men of Gabii pretending that his father has ill-treated him.

Namque trium minimus, proles manifesta Superbi, 5
In medios hostes nocte silente venit.
Nudarant gladios: 'occidite' dixit 'inermem,
Hoc cupiant fratres Tarquiniusque pater,
Qui mea crudeli laceravit verbere terga.'
Dicere ut hoc posset, verbera passus erat. 10

They believe him, and ask him to join them.

Luna fuit: spectant juvenem, gladiosque recondunt,
Tergaque, deducta veste, notata vident;
Flent quoque, et ut secum tueatur bella, precantur.
Callidus ignaris annuit ille viris.

Having won their confidence, he sends a messenger and asks his father how he is to betray the city: the mysterious answer, and its results.

Jamque potens, misso genitorem appellat amico, 15
 Perdendi Gabios quod sibi monstret iter.
 Hortus odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis,
 Sectus humum rivo lene sonantis aquae.
 Illic Tarquinius mandata latentia nati
 Accipit, et virga lilia summa metit. 20
 Nuntius ut rediit, decussaue lilia dixit,
 Filius 'agnosco jussa parentis' ait.
 Nec mora, principibus caesis ex urbe Gabina,
 Traduntur ducibus moenia nuda suis.

V. SILENUS AND THE HORNETS.

While Bacchus is journeying, his companions clash their cymbals, and a swarm of bees follows them. Thus the use of honey is discovered.

Venerat ad Rhodopen Pangaeaque florida Bacchus;
 Aeriferae comitum concrepuere manus.
 Ecce novae coeunt volucres tinnitibus actae,
 Quosque movent sonitus aera, sequuntur apes.
 Colligit errantes et in arbore claudit inani 5.
 Liber, et inventi praemia mellis habet.

Silenus, searching for honey, comes upon a hornet's nest, and is stung.

Ut Satyri levisque senex tetigere saporem,
 Quaerebant flavos per nemus omne favos.
 Audit in exesa stridorem examinis ulmo,
 Aspicit et ceras dissimulatque senex ; 10
 Utque piger pandi tergo residebat aselli,
 Applicat hunc ulmo corticibusque cavis.
 Constitit ipse super, ramoso stipite nixus,
 Atque avide trunco condita mella petit.
 Millia crabronum coeunt, et vertice nudo 15
 Spicula defigunt, oraque sima notant.

He falls, gets kicked, and everyone laughs at him.

Ille cadit praeceps et calce feritur aselli,
 Inclamatque suos auxiliumque rogat.
 Concurrunt satyri, turgentiaque ora parentis.
 Rident : percusso claudicat ille genu. 20

VI. ARISTAEUS AND HIS BEES.

Aristaeus has lost his bees. His mother advises him to ask Proteus, the old man of the sea, how to get a fresh stock.

Flebat Aristaeus, quod apes cum stirpe necatas
 Viderat inceptos destituisse favos.
 Caerula quem genetrix aegre solata dolentem,
 Addidit haec dictis ultima verba suis :

‘Siste, puer, lacrimas ! Proteus tua damna levabit,
 Quoque modo repares quae periere, dabit. 6
 Decipiat ne te versis tamen ille figuris,
 Impediant geminas vincula firma manus.’

Aristaeus seizes Proteus, who tries to escape, but failing tells him what he wishes to know.

Pervenit ad vatem juvenis, resolutaque somno
 Alligat aequorei brachia capta senis. 10
 Ille sua faciem transformis adulterat arte :
 Mox domitus vinclis in sua membra redit,
 Oraque caerulea tollens rorantia barba,
 ‘Qua’ dixit ‘repare arte, requiris, apes ?
 Obrue mactati corpus tellure juvenci : 15
 Quod petis a nobis, obrutus ille dabit.’
 Jussa facit pastor. Fervent examina putri
 De bove : mille animas una necata dedit.

VII. THE RAVEN'S FALSEHOOD.

Phoebus sends his bird, the raven, to fetch water for a sacrifice.

Forte Jovi Phoebus festum solemne parabat
 (Non faciet longas fabula nostra moras):
 ‘I, mea,’ dixit, ‘avis, ne quid pia sacra moretur,
 Et tenuem e vivis fontibus affer aquam.’
 Corvus inauratum pedibus cratera recurvis 5
 Tollit, et aerium pervolat altus iter.

He sees some figs on a tree, and waits until they are ripe, then returns with a false excuse.

Stabat adhuc duris ficus densissima pomis ;
 Tentat eam rostro ; non erat apta legi.
 Immemor imperii sedisse sub arbore fertur,
 Dum fierent tarda dulcia poma mora. 10
 Jamque satur nigris longum rapit unguibus hydrum,
 Ad dominumque redit, fictaque verba refert :
 ‘ Hic mihi causa morae vivarum obsessor aquarum,
 Hic tenuit fontes, officiumque meum.’

The raven's punishment.

‘ Addis,’ ait, ‘ culpae mendacia,’ Phoebus, ‘ et audes
 Fatidicum verbis fallere velle deum ?’ 16
 At tibi, dum lactens haerebit in arbore ficus,
 De nullo gelidae fonte bibentur aquae.’

VIII. ARION AND THE DOLPHIN.

Everyone has heard of Arion. His music charmed running waters, and wild beasts, and even the gods.

Quod mare non novit, quae nescit Ariona tellus ?
 Carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.
 Saepe sequens agnam lupus est a voce retentus,
 Saepe avidum fugiens restitit agna lupum :
 Saepe canes leporesque umbra cubuere sub una, 5

Et stetit in saxo proxima cerva leae :
 Et sine lite loquax cum Palladis alite cornix
 Sedit, et accipitri juncta columba fuit.
 Cynthia saepe tuis fertur, vocalis Arion,
 Tanquam fraternis obstupuisse modis. 10

He gains fame and wealth in Sicily and Italy, and embarks on his return to Greece.

Nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes,
 Captaque erat lyricis Ausonis ora sonis.
 Inde domum repetens puppem conscendit Arion,
 Atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes.

The sailors determine to murder him for the sake of his wealth.

Forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas : 15
 At tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat.
 Namque gubernator destricto constitit ense
 Ceteraque armata conscia turba manu.
 Quid tibi cum gladio? dubiam rege, navita,
 puppem!
 Non haec sunt digitis arma tenenda tuis. 20

He begs them to let him play once more before he dies, and they grant his request.

Ille, metu vacuus, 'mortem non deprecor' inquit,
 'Sed liceat sumpta pauca referre lyra.'

Dant veniam, ridentque moram. Capit ille coronam,
 Quae possit crines, Phoebe, decere tuos :
 Induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam : 25
 Reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos.

He then leaps into the sea, and a dolphin, charmed by his music, takes him on his back, and carries him home.

Protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas,
 Spargitur impulsa caerula puppis aqua.
 Inde—fide majus—tergo delphina recurvo
 Se memorant oneri supposuisse novo. 30
 Ille sedens citharamque tenet, pretiumque vehendi,
 Cantat et aequoreas carmine mulcet aquas.
 Di pia facta vident : astris delphina recepit
 Jupiter et stellas jussit habere novem.

IX. THE FIGHT BETWEEN HERCULES AND CACUS.

While Hercules is the guest of Evander, Cacus, a terrible giant, steals his cattle, and cunningly hides the theft.

Alcidae hospitium domus est Tegeaea, vagantur
 Incustoditae laeta per arva boves.

Mane erat : excussus somno Tirynthius hospes
 De numero tauros sentit abesse duos.

Nulla videt quaerens taciti vestigia furti : 5

Traxerat aversos Cacus in antra feros :
 Cacus, Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae,
 Non leve finitimis hospitibusque malum.

The giant and his den.

Dira viro facies, vires pro corpore, corpus
 Grande: pater monstri Mulciber hujus erat: 10
 Proque domo longis spelunca recessibus ingens
 Abdita, vix ipsis invenienda feris.
 Ora super postes affixaque brachia pendent,
 Squalidaque humanis ossibus albet humus.

Hercules finds the lost cattle by their bellowing, forces his way into the cave, and kills Cacus.

Servata male parte boum Jove natus abibat: 15
 Mugitum rauco furta dedere sono.
 'Accipio revocamen' ait, vocemque secutus
 Impia per silvas victor ad antra venit.
 Ille aditum fracti praestruxerat obice montis,
 Vix juga movissent quinque bis illud opus. 20
 Nititur hic humeris,—caelum quoque sederat illis—
 Et vastum motu collabefactat onus.
 Quod simul eversum est, fragor aethera terruit ipsum,
 Ictaque subsedit pondere molis humus.
 Prima movet Cacus collata proelia dextra, 25
 Remque ferox saxis stipitibusque gerit.
 Quis ubi nil agitur, patrias male fortis ad artes
 Confugit, et flammis ore sonante vomit.
 Occupat Alcides, adductaque clava trinodis
 Ter quater adversi sedit in ore viri. 30
 Ille cadit, mixtosque vomit cum sanguine fumos,
 Et lato moriens pectore plangit humum.

X. THE RAPE OF PROSERPINE.

Ceres is feasting with Arethusa and the other goddesses.

Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in aequor
 Trinacris, a positu nomen adepta loci,
 Grata domus Cereri. Multas ea possidet urbes,
 In quibus est culto fertilis Henna solo.
 Frigida caelestum matres Arethusa vocarat : 5
 Venerat ad sacras et dea flava dapes.

Her daughter Proserpine wanders through the fields with her maids, picking flowers.

Filia, consuetis ut erat comitata puellis,
 Errabat nudo per sua prata pede.
 Valle sub umbrosa locus est aspergine multa
 Uvidus ex alto desilientis aquae. 10
 Tot fuerant illic, quot habet natura, colores,
 Pictaque dissimili flore nitebat humus.
 Quam simul aspexit, 'comites, accedite!' dixit
 'Et mecum plenos flore referte sinus!'
 Praeda puellares animos prolectat inanis, 15
 Et non sentitur sedulitate labor.
 Haec implet lento calathos e vimine nexos,
 Haec gremium, laxos degravat illa sinus.
 Illa legit calthas, huic sunt violaria curae,
 Illa papavereas subsecat ungue comas : 20
 Plurima lecta rosa est ; sunt et sine nomine flores.
 Ipsa crocos tenues liliaque alba legit.

She is separated from her comrades, and carried off by Pluto.

Carpendi studio paulatim longius itur,

Et dominam casu nulla secuta comes.

Hanc videt et visam patruus velociter aufert, 25

Regnaque caeruleis in sua portat equis.

Illa quidem clamabat 'io, carissima mater,

Auferor!' ipsa suos abscideratque sinus:

Panditur interea Diti via, namque diurnum

Lumen inassueti vix patiuntur equi. 30

At chorus aequalis, cumulatae flore ministrae,

'Persephone,' clamant 'ad tua dona veni!'

Ut clamata silet, montes ululatibus implent,

Et feriunt maestae pectora nuda manus.

XI. THE FLYING MACHINE.

Necessity is the mother of invention. Daedalus having built the Labyrinth for Minos, King of Crete, wishes to go with his son to his native land. Minos refuses, so Daedalus makes wings for his son and himself.

Ingenium mala saepe movent; quis crederet unquam

Aërias hominem carpere posse vias?

Daedalus ut clausit conceptum crimine matris

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem,

'Sit modus exilio,' dixit, 'justissime Minos, 5

Accipiat cineres terra paterna meos.

Et quoniam in patria, fatis agitatus iniquis,

Vivere non potui, da mihi posse mori.'

Dixerat haec ; sed et haec et multo plura licebat
 Dicere ; regressus non dabat ille viro. 10
 Quod simul ac sensit, ' nunc, nunc, o Daedale,' dixit,
 ' Materiam qua sis ingeniosus habes.'
 Remigium volucrum disponit in ordine pinnas,
 Et leve per lini vincula nectit opus ;
 Imaque pars ceris astringitur igne solutis, 15
 Finitusque novae jam labor artis erat.

He fits on the wings, shows his son how to use them, and they set off.

Tractabat ceramque puer pinnasque renidens,
 Nescius haec humeris arma parata suis.
 Cui pater, ' his,' inquit, ' patria est adeunda carinis,
 Hac nobis Minos effugiendus ope. 20
 Me pinnis sectare datis, ego praevius ibo ;
 Sit tua cura sequi, me duce tutus eris.'
 Dum monet, aptat opus puero, monstratque moveri,
 Erudit infirmas ut sua mater aves.
 Inde sibi factas humeris accommodat alas, 25
 Perque novum timide corpora librat iter.
 Jamque volaturus parvo dedit oscula nato,
 Nec patriae lacrimas continuere genae.
 Monte minor collis, campis erat altior aequis :
 Hinc data sunt miserae corpora bina fugae. 30
 Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas
 Daedalus, et cursus sustinet usque suos.

Icarus, growing bold, flies too near the sun, the waxen fastenings melt, and he falls into the sea.

Jamque novum delectat iter, positoque timore
Icarus audaci fortius arte volat.

Tum puer, incautis nimium temerarius annis, 35

Altius egit iter, deseruitque patrem.

Vincla labant, et cera deo propiore liquescit,

Nec tenues ventos brachia mota tenent.

Territus a summo despexit in aequora caelo:

Nox oculis pavido venit oborta metu. 40

Tabuerant cerae. Nudos quatit ille lacertos,

Et trepidat, nec quo sustineatur, habet.

Decidit, atque cadens 'pater, o pater, auferor!'
inquit,

Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquae.

At pater infelix, nec jam pater, 'Icare!' clamat, 45

'Icare,' clamat, 'ubi es, quove sub axe volas?'

'Icare' clamabat, pinnas aspexit in undis;

Ossa tegit tellus. Aequora nomen habent.

XII. A STORM AT SEA.

*The poet prays the Gods that his ship may not be wrecked.
The waves are huge, and no land is in sight.*

Di maris et caeli,—quid enim nisi vota supersunt?—

Solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis,

Me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum !

Jam jam tacturos sidera summa putes.

Quantae diducto subsidunt aequore valles ! 5

Jam jam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.

Quocumque aspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aër,

Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.

The four winds are fighting for the mastery, and the helmsman does not know which way to steer.

Inter utrumque fremunt immani murmure venti.

Nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris. 10

Nam modo purpureo vires capit eurus ab ortu,

Nunc zephyrus sero vespere missus adest ;

Nunc sicca gelidus boreas bacchatur ab arcto,

Nunc notus adversa proelia fronte gerit.

Rector in incerto est, nec quid fugiatve petatve 15

Invenit : ambiguis ars stupet ipsa malis.

We must perish. I do not fear death, but drowning is such an unpleasant kind of death.

Scilicet occidimus, nec spes est ulla salutis,

Dumque loquor, vultus obruit unda meos.

Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes ;

Posterior nono est undecimoque prior. 20

Nec letum timeo ; genus est miserabile leti.

Demite naufragium, mors mihi munus erit.

Est aliquid, fatove suo ferrove cadentem
 In solida moriens ponere corpus humo,
 Et mandare suis aliqua et sperare sepulcrum, 25
 Et non aequoreis piscibus esse cibum.

XIII. OVID DESCRIBES TOMI, THE PLACE OF HIS EXILE
 ON THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA.

I am living in a northerly climate, among savage tribes.

Si quis adhuc istic meminit Nasonis adempti,
 Et superest sine me nomen in Urbe meum,
 Suppositum stellis nunquam tangentibus aequor
 Me sciat in media vivere barbaria.
 Sauromatæ cingunt, fera gens, Bessique Getaeque,
 Quam non ingenio nomina digna meo! 6

In summer the Danube protects us; in winter the cold is intense, and the north wind violent.

Dum tamen aura tepet, medio defendimur Histro :
 Ille suis liquidus bella repellit aquis.
 At quum tristis hiems squalentia protulit ora,
 Terraque marmoreo est candida facta gelu, 10
 Nix jacet, et jactam ne sol pluviaeque resolvant,
 Indurat boreas perpetuamque facit.
 Ergo ubi delicuit nondum prior, altera venit,
 Et solet in multis bima manere locis.
 Tantaque commoti vis est aquilonis, ut altas 15
 Aequet humo turres tectaque rapta ferat.

The dress of the natives, and some strange effects of the cold.

Pellibus et sutis arcent mala frigora braccis,
 Oraque de toto corpore sola patent.
 Saepe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,
 Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu ; 20
 Nudaque consistunt, formam servantia testae,
 Vina, nec hausta meri, sed data frustra bibunt.
 Quid loquar, ut vincti concrecant frigore rivi,
 Deque lacu fragiles effodiantur aquae ?

The Danube is frozen over, and used as a road, and ice forms even on the sea.

Caeruleos ventis latices durantibus, Hister 25
 Congelat et tectis in mare serpit aquis.
 Quaque rates ierant, pedibus nunc itur, et undas
 Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi ;
 Perque novos pontes subter labentibus undis
 Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves. 30
 Vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum,
 Lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas.
 Nec vidisse sat est ; durum calcavimus aequor,
 Undaque non udo sub pede summa fuit.
 Tum neque se pandi possunt delphines in auras 35
 Tollere ; conantes dura coërcet hiems.
 Et quamvis boreas jactatis insonet alis,
 Fluctus in obsesso gurgite nullus erit ;
 Inclusaequae gelu stabunt in marmore puppes,
 Nec poterit rigidas findere remus aquas. 40

XIV. LIFE AMONG THE SAVAGES.

We are surrounded by barbarous hordes, which swoop down upon us when least expected. The few who dare to cultivate the fields go to work armed.

Innumerae circa gentes fera bella minantur,
 Quae nisi de rapto vivere turpe putant.
 Nil extra tutum est: tumulus defenditur aegre
 Moenibus exiguis ingenioque loci.
 Quum minime credas, ut avis, densissimus hostis 5
 Advolat et praedam vix bene visus agit.
 Saepe intra muros clausis venientia portis
 Per medias legimus noxia tela vias.
 Est igitur rarus, rus qui colere audeat, isque
 Hac arat infelix, hac tenet arma manu. 10
 Sub galea pastor junctis pice cantat avenis,
 Proque lupo pavidae bella verentur oves.

I, who always avoided strife in my youth, am obliged to wear arms in my old age, and to guard against sudden attacks.

Aspera militiae juvenis certamina fugi,
 Nec nisi lusura movimus arma manu;
 Nunc senior gladioque latus scutoque sinistram, 15
 Canitiem galeae subjicioque meam.
 Nam dedit e specula custos ubi signa tumultus,
 Induimus trepida protinus arma manu.
 Hostis, habens arcus imbutaque tela venenis,
 Saevus anhelanti moenia lustrat equo; 20

Utque rapax pecudem, quae se non texit ovili,
 Per sata, per silvas fertque trahitque lupus :
 Sic, si quem nondum portarum saepe receptum
 Barbarus in campis repperit hostis, habet :
 Aut sequitur captus conjectaque vincula collo 25
 Accipit, aut telo virus habente perit.

XV. THE FOUNDING OF ROME.

Romulus and Remus, having killed their great-uncle, determine to build a city. Which of them is to be the founder ?

Jam luerat poenas frater Numitoris, et omne
 Pastorum gemino sub duce vulgus erat.
 Contrahere agrestes et moenia ponere utrique
 Convenit. Ambigitur, moenia ponat uter.

They decide by watching the flight of birds. Romulus sees the greater number, and becomes the founder of the city.

‘ Nil opus est ’ dixit ‘ certamine ’ Romulus ‘ ullo : 5
 Magna fides avium est, experiamur aves.’
 Res placet. Alter adit nemorosi saxa Palati :
 Alter Aventinum mane cacumen init.
 Sex Remus, hic volucres bis sex videt ordine. Pacto
 Statur, et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet. 10

Description of the ceremonies. The prayer of Romulus for the prosperity of the City is accepted by Jupiter.

Apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro.
 Sacra Palis suberant : inde movetur opus.

Fossa fit ad solidum, fruges jaciuntur in ima,
Et de vicino terra petita solo.

Fossa repletur humo, plenaque imponitur ara, 15
Et novus accenso fungitur igne focus.

Inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco;
Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit.

Vox fuit haec regis: 'condenti, Jupiter, urbem
Et genitor Mavors Vestaque mater, ades! 20

Quosque pium est adhibere deos, advertite cuncti!
Auspicius vobis hoc mihi surgat opus.

Longa sit huic aetas dominaeque potentia terrae,
Sitque sub hac oriens occiduusque dies.'

Ille precabatur, tonitru dedit omina laevo 25
Jupiter, et laevo fulmina missa polo.

Augurio laeti jaciunt fundamina cives,
Et novus exiguo tempore murus erat.

XVI. HOW THE FIRST ROMANS WON THEIR WIVES.

The Romans grow powerful, but they have no wives; the neighbours will not give them their daughters in marriage.

Jamque loco majus nomen Romanus habebat,
Nec conjux illi, nec socer ullus erat.

In stabulis habitasse et oves pavisce nocebat,
Jugeraque inculti pauca tenere soli.

Extremis dantur conubia gentibus: at quae 5
Romano vellet nubere, nulla fuit.

The Romans hold games, to which the neighbouring tribes are invited. Each man seizes a maiden from among the spectators and carries her off.

Primus sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos,
 Cum juvit viduos rapta Sabina viros.
 In gradibus sedit populus de cespite factis,
 Qualibet hirsutas fronde tegente comas. 10
 Respiciunt, oculisque notant sibi quisque puellam
 Quam velit, et tacito pectore multa movent.
 In medio plausu (plausus tunc arte carebant)
 Rex populo praedae signa petenda dedit.
 Protinus exsiliunt, animum clamore fatentes, 15
 Virginibus cupidas injiciuntque manus.

The friends of the stolen brides make war against the Romans. The wives rush in between the two armies and make peace.

Intumuere Cures et quos dolor attigit idem.
 Tum primum generis intulit arma socer.
 Jamque fere raptae matrum quoque nomen ha-
 bebant,
 Tractaque erant longa bella propinqua mora. 20
 Jam steterant acies ferro mortique paratae,
 Jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat :
 Quum raptae veniunt inter patresque virosque,
 Inque sinu natos, pignora cara, tenent.

Ut medium campi scissis tetigere capillis, 25
 In terram posito procubuere genu :
 Et, quasi sentirent, blando clamore nepotes
 Tendebant ad avos brachia parva suos.
 Qui poterat clamabat avum, tum denique visum,
 Et qui vix poterat posse coactus erat. 30
 Tela viris animique cadunt ; gladiisque remotis
 Dant soceri generis accipiuntque manus.
 Laudatasque tenent natas, scutoque nepotem
 Fert avus ; hic scuti dulcior usus erat.

XVII. TULLIA'S CRIME.

Tullia, the daughter of King Servius Tullius, has murdered her husband and married his wicked brother, Tarquinius Superbus. She urges her new husband to kill her father and seize the throne.

Tullia conjugio, sceleris mercede, peracto
 His solita est dictis exstimulare virum :
 ' Quid juvat esse pares, te nostrae caede sororis,
 Meque tui fratris, si pia vita placet ?
 Vivere debuerant et vir meus et tua conjux, 5
 Si nullum ausuri majus eramus opus.
 Et caput et regnum facio dotale parentis !
 Si vir es, i, dictas exige dotis opes.
 Regia res scelus est ! socero cape regna necato,
 Et nostras patrio sanguine tinge manus !' 10

Talibus instinctus solio privatus in alto
 Sederat. Attonitum vulgus ad arma ruit:
 Hinc cruor, hinc caedes, infirmaque vincitur aetas:
 Sceptra gener socero rapta Superbus habet.

Her father is killed in the street, and she drives over his body.

Ipse sub Esquiliis, ubi erat sua regia, caesus 15
 Concidit in dura sanguinolentus humo.
 Filia, carpento patrios initura penates,
 Ibat per medias alta feroxque vias.
 Corpus ut aspexit, lacrimis auriga profusis
 Restitit. Hunc tali corripit illa sono: 20
 'Vadis, an expectas pretium pietatis amarum?
 Duc, inquam, invitas ipsa per ora rotas!'
 Certa fides facti. Dictus Sceleratus ab illa
 Vicus, et aeterna res ea pressa nota.

XVIII. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FABII.

One Roman clan, the Fabii, three hundred and six in number, invade the territory of Veii, in Etruria. They defeat the enemy and encamp in their country.

Una domus vires et onus suscepit urbis;
 Sumunt gentiles arma professa manus.
 Egreditur castris miles generosus ab isdem,
 E quis dux fieri quilibet aptus erat.

Ut celeri passu Cremeram tetigere rapacem, 5
 (Turbidus hibernis ille fluebat aquis)—
 Castra loco ponunt: destrictis ensibus ipsi
 Tyrrhenum valido Marte per agmen eunt;
 Non aliter, quam quum Libyca de rupe leones
 Invadunt sparsos lata per arva greges. 10
 Diffugiunt hostes, inhonestaque vulnera tergo
 Accipiunt: Tusco sanguine terra rubet.

The enemy set a trap for them; they are surrounded and outnumbered.

Sic iterum, sic saepe cadunt. Ubi vincere aperte
 Non datur, insidias armaque tecta parant.
 Campus erat, campi claudebant ultima colles 15
 Silvaque montanas oculere apta feras.
 In medio paucos armentaque rara relinquunt,
 Cetera virgultis abdita turba latet.
 Ecce velut torrens undis pluvialibus auctus
 Aut nive, quae zephyro victa tepente fluit, 20
 Per sata perque vias fertur, nec, ut ante solebat,
 Riparum clausas margine finit aquas:
 Sic Fabii vallem latis discursibus implent,
 Quodque vident, sternunt: nec metus alter inest.
 Quo ruitis, generosa domus? male creditis hosti. 25
 Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave!
 Fraude perit virtus. In apertos undique campos
 Prosiliunt hostes et latus omne tenent.

Quid faciant pauci contra tot millia fortes? 29

Quidve, quod in misero tempore restet, habent?

They die fighting bravely. The whole family is destroyed except one boy, who survived to be the ancestor of Fabius Maximus, the saviour of Rome in the second Punic War.

Sicut aper longe silvis Laurentibus actus

Fulmineo celeres dissipat ore canes,

Mox tamen ipse perit, sic non moriuntur inulti,

Vulneraque alterna dantque feruntque manu.

Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes, 35

Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.

Ut tamen Herculeae superessent semina gentis,

Credibile est ipsos consuluisse deos.

Nam puer impubes et adhuc non utilis armis

Unus de Fabia gente relictus erat: 40

Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci,

Cui res cunctando restituenda foret.

XIX. LUCRETIA.

While the Romans are besieging Ardea, the young Tarquinius invites his comrades to dinner. They talk of their wives; each praises his own, and they determine to ride to Rome and see what goes on in their absence.

Cingitur interea Romanis Ardea signis,

Et patitur longas obsidione moras.

Dum vacat, et metuunt hostes committere pugnam,
Luditur in castris; otia miles agit.

Tarquinius juvenis socios dapibusque meroque 5
Accipit; ex illis rexque creatus ait:

‘Dum nos sollicitos pigro tenet Ardea bello
Nec sinit ad patrios arma referre deos;
Ecquid in officio torus est socialis? et ecquid
Conjugibus nostris mutua cura sumus?’ 10

Quisque suam laudat; studiis certamina crescunt;
Et fervet multo linguaque corque mero.

Surgit cui dederat clarum Collatia nomen;

‘Non opus est verbis, credite rebus,’ ait

‘Nox superest; tollamur equis, Urbemque petamus!’ 15

Dicta placent; frenis impediuntur equi.

They find the wife of Tarquinius feasting, Lucretia working with her maids, and talking of the war and of her husband.

Pertulerant dominos: regalia protinus illi

Tecta petunt; custos in fore nullus erat.

Ecce nurum regis fuis per colla coronis

Inveniunt posito pervigilare mero. 20

Inde cito passu petitur Lucretia: nebat,

Ante torum calathi lanaque mollis erat.

Lumen ad exiguum famulae data pensa trahebant:

Inter quas tenui sic ait ipsa sono:

‘Mittenda est domino — nunc, nunc properate,
puellae! — 25

Quamprimum nostra facta lacerna manu.
 Quid tamen auditis? nam plura audire potestis:
 Quantum de bello dicitur esse super?
 Postmodo victa cades! melioribus, Ardea, restas!
 Improba, quae nostros cogis abesse viros. 30
 Sint tantum reduces! sed enim temerarius ille
 Est meus, et stricto quolibet ense ruit.
 Mens abit et morior, quotiens pugnantis imago
 Me subit, et gelidum pectora frigus habet.
 Desinit in lacrimas, intentaque fila remittit, 35
 In gremio vultum deposuitque suum.
 Hoc ipsum decuit: lacrimae decuere pudicae,
 Et facies animo dignaque parque fuit.
 'Pone metum, venio!' conjux ait. Illa revixit,
 Deque viri collo dulce pependit onus. 40

Tarquinius is charmed by her beauty, and after he has returned to the camp can think of nothing else.

Interea juvenis furiatos regius ignes
 Concipit, et caeco raptus amore furit.
 Forma placet, niveusque color, flavique capilli,
 Quique aderat nulla factus ab arte decor:
 Verba placent et vox, et quod corrumpere non est;
 Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit. 46
 Jam dederat cantus lucis praenuntius ales,
 Quum referunt juvenes in sua castra pedem.
 Carpitur attonitos absentis imagine sensus
 Ille. Recordanti plura magisque placent. 50

Sic sedit, sic culta fuit, sic stamina nevit,
Neglectae collo sic jacuere comae,
Hos habuit vultus, haec illi verba fuerunt,
Hic color, haec facies, hic decor oris erat.
Ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, 55
Sed tamen a vento, qui fuit, unda tumet;
Sic, quamvis aberat placitae praesentia formae,
Quem dederat praesens forma, manebat amor.

NOTES.

I.

1. *dic*, age, 'tell me, pray.'
2. *incipit*, indic. mood, because the question is direct, not dependent on *dic*.
incipiendus erat, 'should have been begun.'
9. *soles*, pl., because the sun on successive days is meant :
cf.
"Suns that set and moons that wane,
Rise, and are renewed again."
- ignota hirundo*, 'the stranger swallow,' because she has been absent all winter.
10. *anni novitas*, 'the new year.'

II.

2. *multa avis*, in translating keep the singular, 'many a bird.'
3. *prato gramineo*, abl. qualifying *viridissima*, not dat. after *suberat*.
4. *lene*, in prose *leniter* would be used.
9. *recentes*, translate this adj. by corresponding adverb.
10. *quas*. See Introd. on order of words.

III.

8. *suos* refers to *pondera*, not to the subject of the sentence, *Jupiter*.

IV.

This story closely resembles one told by Herodotus. When Darius, king of Persia, had besieged Babylon for 20 months without success, Zopyrus, a noble Persian, mutilated himself and fled to the Babylonians, saying that Darius had thus ill treated him. The people gave him the command of their army, and he contrived to betray the city to his master.

5. *minimus* = *minimus natu*.

proles manifesta, as we say, 'his father's own son.'

7. *nudarant* = *nudaverant*.

13. *ut secum tueatur*, 'to help them in carrying on.'

15. *appellat*, he calls on his father to tell him.

16. The order is *quod iter perdendi Gabios sibi monstret*.

sibi refers to the subject of *appellat*.

perdendi, gerund; in prose it would be *Gabiorum perdendorum*.

17. *herbis*, what case? See note on ii. 3.

24. *ducibus suis* depends on *nuda*, not on *traduntur*.

V.

2. *Bacchus* is represented as accompanied on his travels by a crowd of revellers, clashing cymbals and dancing. See the picture of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne* by Titian in the National Gallery.

3. *volucres*, 'flies,' der. from *volo*, -are, to fly.

tinnitibus actae. So in England, in country places, when bees swarm, the people rush out beating pans and kettles to make them settle in the new hive

4. Take the principal sentence first, supplying *sonitus* from relative clause as object to *sequuntur*.

7. *levis senex*. Silenus, the constant companion of Bacchus, represented as a fat old man, more or less intoxicated. Note the quantity of the *e* in *lēvis*.

10. *dissimulat*. *Simulo* means to pretend something that is not true, *dissimulo* to keep secret something that is. The difference is expressed in the line

Quod non est, simulo ; dissimuloque quod est.

VI.

1. *cum stirpe*, 'root and branch.'

3. *Caerula*. Cyrene, the mother of Aristaeus, was a sea-goddess ; hence the colour of the sea is ascribed to her.

6. *dabit*, 'will tell you.'

7, 8. Transpose these lines in translating.

VII.

5. *cratera*. Latin poets freely use the acc. sing. in *-a* in nouns borrowed from Greek.

12. *ficta verba*, 'a false tale.'

14. *tenuit* governs both *fontes* and *officium*, and must be translated differently with each, 'guarded...delayed.'

16. *fatidicum*. Apollo was the god of prophecy.

17. The old naturalists believed that the raven suffered severely from thirst for sixty days before the figs were ripe. The story of Phoebus and the raven may have been made to give a reason for this belief.

VIII.

7. *Palladis alite*. The owl was sacred to Pallas.

9, 10. *Cynthia*, or Diana, was sister of Apollo, the god of music, and even she mistook Arion's playing for Apollo's.

18. Scan the line carefully to see which are nominatives and which ablatives.

19, 20. *arma* may be used of tools of any sort. The meaning of these lines is that sailors should attend to rowing, steering, etc., not fighting. With *quid tibi* supply *est*.

25. *Tyrio murice*. Tyrian purple, or red, was famous among the ancients. *bis tinctam*, the best cloth was twice dipped in the dye.

26. *suos*, 'its well-known.'

31. *pretiumque vehendi, cantat*, 'plays as a reward for (the delphin's) carrying him.'

33. *vident*, 'look on with approval,' and so 'approve.'

IX.

1. *domus Tegeaea*, the house of Evander, an Arcadian, who had migrated to Italy and settled on the Palatine hill, afterwards one of the seven hills of Rome. Hercules was entertained here on his way back from Spain, where he had been to fetch the cattle of King Geryon.

3. *Tirynthius*. Hercules was so called from Tiryns in Argolis, where Eurystheus was king, for whom Hercules performed his twelve labours.

15. *servata male* = lost. *Male* often has this sense, see below, line 27.

21. *caelum quoque sederat illis*. When Hercules was sent to fetch the apples of the Hesperides, Atlas, a giant who carried the heavens on his shoulders, undertook to get the apples if Hercules would meanwhile bear his burden.

25. *collata dextra*, 'hand to hand.'

26. *rem gerit*, 'carries on the fight.'

27. Notice the quantity of *quis*; in what case is it?

X.

5. *vocat*. See note on iv. 7.

6. *dea flava*. Ceres, because she was goddess of the golden corn.

19. *curae*, dat. 'of purpose.'
23. *itur*, impersonal, 'they go': cf. Caesar, *pugnatum est ab utrisque*, 'both sides fought.'
25. *patruus*. Pluto, or Dis, was brother of Jupiter, who was Proserpine's father.
28. *abscideratque*, *-que* would naturally be attached to *ipsa*.

XI.

6. *cineres*. We should say 'my bones.' In those days the dead were burnt.
12. The meaning is, you have a subject to exercise your skill upon.
17. *puer*, Icarus, the son of Daedalus.
23. *monstratque moveri*, 'and shows him how to move.' The passive of transitive verbs may often be translated into English by an intransitive—e.g., *pasco oves*, I feed sheep; *oves pascuntur*, the sheep are feeding.
44. *loquentis*, 'as he spoke.'
48. *aequora*. Part of the eastern Mediterranean was called the Icarian Sea, after Icarus.

XII.

2. *parcite* governs *solvere*.
3. *me miserum*, 'woe is me.' The accusative is commonly used in exclamations.
13. *bacchatur*, properly to rage like a Bacchanal.
20. An elaborate way of saying 'the tenth wave,' which was supposed to be higher than the rest.
23. *fato suo*, 'by a natural death.'
25. *suis*, 'to one's friends.'

XIII.

1. *meminit*. What case do verbs of remembering and forgetting govern?

3, 4. Transpose these lines in translating.

3. *stellis nunquam tangentibus aequor*, *i.e.*, stars that never set, the constellations of the Great and Little Bear. Ovid means that he is living far north. Tomi was not really very far north of Rome, but the climate was very cold.

7. *medio Histro*. Not 'the middle of the Hister,' but 'the Hister coming between.'

17. *pellibus et sutis braccis*, 'trowsers of sewn skins.'

XIV.

3. *extra*, *i.e.*, outside the town.

14. The meaning is that he had only fenced for amusement, never fought in earnest.

16. *subjicioque*. Here, as in x. 28, *-que* would naturally be attached to the first word of the sentence.

XV.

1. *frater Numitoris*, Amulius, who seized the throne of Alba, which belonged to Numitor, and ordered Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber. When the twins grew up they killed Amulius. This line refers to his death (see Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome*).

2. *gemino sub duce*, sing. for pl.

6. *avium*, *i.e.*, omens derived from watching the flight of birds.

12. *movetur*, 'is begun.'

13 etc. A description of the ceremonies with which a new town was founded.

16. *fungitur igne*, 'has fire lighted on it.'

19. *condenti*. Supply *mihi*.

23. *dominae*, dat. in apposition with *huic*; *terrae* gen.
 25. *laevo*. Thunder on the left was a good omen.

XVI.

9. *i.e.*, the seats in the circus were only of turf then; not of marble, as in Ovid's time.
 12. *multa movent*, 'ponder much.'
 13. *plausus...carebant*, *i.e.*, everyone in those days applauded as he pleased. In Ovid's time men were placed to applaud at the right moment.
 14. *petenda*, 'that they were to wait for.'
 19. *raptae*, 'the stolen wives.'
 31. *cadunt* must be translated differently with *tela* and with *animi*.

XVII.

5. *vir meus*. Tullia had also murdered her former husband, so that she and Tarquinius were *pares* in crime.
 7. *dotale*, 'a bridal gift.'
 10. *nostras*, 'my.'
 13. *aetas*, here put instead of 'old man.'
 15. *ipse*, *i.e.*, the old king.
 23, 24. Notice the repeated omission of the auxiliary verb in these lines.

XVIII.

1. *i.e.*, one family had undertaken the whole burden of the war.
 2. *professa*, passive, though the verb is deponent.
 15. *campi ultima*, 'the extremity of the plain.'
 19-22. Ovid very rarely carries on a construction through two couplets, as here.
 25. *male creditis*, 'you do ill to trust.'

30. The meaning is, what resource have they left in the hour of misfortune?

37. *Herculeae*. The *Fabii* claimed descent from Hercules.

41. *Maxime*, *Fabius Maximus*, surnamed *Cunctator*, 'lingerer,' who first checked Hannibal in the second Punic war by avoiding battle and cutting off his supplies.

42. This line is adapted from a famous one of Ennius, which Virgil also has imitated.

XIX.

3, 4. *vacat, luditur*, impersonal.

8. *i.e.*, to dedicate our arms to the gods as a sign that our work is over.

9. *i.e.*, are our wives faithful?

13. *Collatinus*, the husband of *Lucretia*, had won his name by his gallantry in the capture of *Collatia*, a Sabine town near Rome.

23. *data pensa trahebant*, 'were spinning the wool weighed out to them.'

28. *esse super* = *superesse*.

29. *melioribus*, 'those stronger than yourself.'

35. *desinit in lacrimas*, 'she stops (and bursts) into tears': cf. *se in silvas abdiderunt*, 'they hid themselves into the woods,' *i.e.*, 'went into the woods and hid there.'

45. *non est* = 'it is not possible.'

46. *quō-que*, not *quōque*. *Quo...hoc* = *quanto...tanto*.

49. *carpitur sensūs*, 'has his senses troubled.'

50. *ille*, *Tarquinius*.

55. *a magno flatu*, after a storm.

EXERCISES.

Words to be omitted are inclosed in square brackets []. Hints for rendering into Latin in round brackets ().

I.

1. In early spring the bud will burst-forth from the full vine-shoot.
2. When spring begins (*abl. abs.*) young leaves burst-forth.
3. Strange birds charm the air with songs,
4. The cattle (*sing.*) begin to revel in the meadows.
5. Then suns [are] genial, and the field is renewed by the plough,
6. And the bird has fixed [her] nest (work) of-mud beneath the beam.

II.

1. On many hills groves stand thick with holm-oak ;
2. In the boughs of the holm-oak very-many a bird sings (*canto, -are*).

3. Greenest grass was-under the leaves of-the-trees
(*adj.*),
4. And drops (*sing.*) of water were gently sound-
ing under the boughs ;
5. The blades of-grass (*adj.*) are mixed (*misceo*) with
varied flowers ;
6. A cow whiter than snow (*pl.*) seeks the
grass (*pl.*).

III.

1. [Their] mother (*māter*) gave to them (*hic*) a thou-
sand hands, serpents instead of legs ;
2. They dare to move arms against the great gods.
3. Having piled up mountains (*abl. abs.*) to the stars
on-high (*summus*), the giants
4. Dared to molest Jupiter with war.
5. Jupiter hurls thunderbolts out of (*e*) high heaven ;
6. And the masses were turned against their-own
builders.

IV.

Lines 1-10.

1. He (*hic*), a most unjust king, had taken some
cities,
2. And had made others his own by base cunning.
3. The brave (*superl.*) youth has come into the midst
of the enemy (*pl.*).
4. He has three brothers, and a father, Tarquinius.

Lines 11-24.

5. We look at the youth, and sheathe our swords ; he
6. Shows his scarred back (*pl.*) to the simple men.
7. Tarquinius struck off the lilies with a slender
(*tenuis*) stick,
8. That he might give disgraceful orders to his
young son.
9. The son understands the mysterious message
(*pl.*) of his father,
10. And surrenders the walls stripped of their
commanders.

V.

1. Behold ! strange flies (*volucris*) follow when
Bacchus comes (*abl. abs.*),
2. And bees give to the god the reward (*pl.*) of
yellow honey.
3. The god beheld the combs shut in a decayed tree,
4. [And] seeks to conceal them [when] found.
(“ The god ” *must end the pentameter.*)
5. And now the father stands on the back of his
crook-backed ass,
6. That he may seek the honey (*pl.*) hidden in
the trunk of the tree.
7. The hornets come together, and fasten (*fīgo*) their
stings in his head ;
8. Then the Satyrs laugh-at the scarred face (*pl.*)
of the old man.

VI.

1. The words of his mother console the boy, sorrowing,
2. Because the bees have deserted the combs
begun (*perf. part.*).
3. In-order-that Proteus might repair his losses when
his bees were killed (*abl. abs.*),
4. He (*hic*) is said to have entangled his hands in
chains.
5. The youth does her bidding (*jussum—pl.*) while
(*dum*) sleep relaxes his limbs,
6. Chains subdue the arms of the prophet (*vātes*)
of the sea (*adj.*).
7. Swarms teem (*ferveo*) from the slaughtered ox;
the shepherd
8. Presently sees that one [body] has given a
thousand bodies.

VII.

1. Phoebus sends the bird, that nothing (*ne quid*)
may delay the pious sacrifice (*pl.*),
 2. And orders it (*hic*) to seek the water of the
running spring.
 3. The sluggish bird was sitting under a thick tree,
 4. For the hard (*superl.*) fruit (*pl.*) of the fig-tree
to become ripe (*dulcis*).
- (*These two lines must be transposed. "For to become," for the construction, see VII. l. 10.*)
5. The raven had brought back water-snakes lifted
in his claws,

6. And he himself had feigned these causes of his own delay.
7. Phoebus says that the raven is adding falsehood (*pl.*) to his fault,
8. And that he wishes to deceive his master with words :
9. [He] who has dared to deceive his master with false (*fictus*) words
10. Shall pick ripe fruit (*pl.*) from no tree.

VIII.

1. Arion used to hold back running waters by his song ;
2. When he sings (*cāno*), the lion stands [still] while the stag flees (*abl. abs.*).
3. And now the Sicilian cities are charmed by Arion's art ;
4. He (*is*) gains great wealth by the music of his lyre (*adj.*).
5. The unhappy [man] is said to have feared the threatening (*mīnax, -ācis*) winds,
6. But to him (*hic*) the wave of the sea was safer than his ship.
7. For the steersman had drawn his blade (*ensis*) with his right hand,
8. And the sailors, a guilty crew, hold swords.
9. He had put on a Tyrian cloak and a great crown,
10. And, having taken up his lyre, he played (*referre*) a few strains.

11. While he plays (*canto*) on his harp, *amid the laughter of the sailors* (*abl. abs.*);
12. They say (*fero*) that he leapt down into the midst of the waves.
(“he” at end of hexameter; what case must it be in?)
13. A dolphin is said to have carried him singing on its back,
14. And the kind (*pius*) deed (*pl.*) of the dolphin was seen by Jupiter (*dat.*).

IX.

1. Behold! the oxen wander through the unguarded fields;
2. Presently Cacus drags two backwards to his cave (*pl.*).
3. Their master is aroused from sleep; seeking the footsteps,
4. He sees none: he perceives that his bulls are absent.
5. The man has a huge body (*for construction see IX. l. 9*); a cave with a long recess
6. Is his (to him) home, to be found by no beasts.
7. The conqueror will follow the oxen to the cave (*pl.*) blocked-up with stones;
8. The vast masses, shaken (*collabefactus, -a, -um*) by his hands, will fall.
9. Cacus was beginning (*moveo*) the battle (*pl.*) with sticks and stones;

10. Presently he breathes-forth flames from his mouth by his father's (*adj.*) arts.
11. Alcides anticipates him, and with his knotty club
12. Thrice and four times (*terque quaterque*) strikes the huge head (*caput, -itis*) of the monster.

X.

1. The girl with her mother had come to the land of Ceres ;
2. This island (*insula, -ae*) has its name from three rocks.
3. There is a place under the shelter (*tegmen, -inis*) of a shady valley ;
4. Very many a drop of water leaping-down falls upon the grass.
(“ upon the grass ” *must end the hexameter.*)
5. Here (*hic*) sweet (*suāvis*) flowers are mixed with green grass,
6. And the earth shines painted with different colours (*sing.*).
7. The daughter ordered her usual comrades to approach,
8. And with her to bring back their laps full of flowers.
9. And now the slender crocus is picked, now the bending (*mollis, -e*) poppy,
10. And white lilies mixed with red (*purpureus*) roses.

11. Presently her comrades seek their mistress, and
having followed her in vain (*frustra*),
12. They sadly (*adj.*) call Persephone thrice and
four times ;
13. Her uncle had carried off the girl [when] seen to
his kingdom,
14. Nor does she return to her comrades [though]
often called.

XI.

1. Daedalus, driven-about by unkind fates,
2. Seeks return to his native-land, and a limit to
his exile.
(“ to his native-land ” *in the hexameter.*)
3. When he perceives that Minos now grants him no
return,
4. Daedalus by his art treads (*carpo*) the paths
of air,
5. And now he fastens light wings with (*per*) bonds
of flax,
6. And says, “ Minos shall be escaped by this
help.”
7. Then they timidly poise their bodies along (*per*)
their new road ;
8. And now the father flies with his son following
behind (*pōnē*).
9. While he moves his wings, he also (*quōquē*) looks-
back-at his son’s wings (*use different words*
for “ wings ”),

10. And very many a drop falls upon the father's cheeks.
11. Unlucky Icarus is said to have laid aside his first fears,
12. And to have left his father [and] guide.
(“Icarus” *must be the first word in the pentameter.*)
13. Aloft (*subl̄imis*) in the air he sustains his course onward ;
14. The wax melts, the god now being nearer.
15. Thou fallest, too rash, into the green waves,
16. And givest thy name, unhappy Icarus ! to the water.

XII.

1. Whithersoever we look, the sea rolls mountains of water ;
2. You would think that the waves now touched the stars on-high (*summ̄us*) ;
3. Now opposite winds rage in the dark air ;
4. And now the wave of the sea, driven by the west-wind (*pl.*) roars.
5. Behold ! (“*ecce*” *need not come first*) the wave overwhelms the ship, the winds driving (*āgīto, abl. abs.*) it.
6. No hope of safety is-present to the wretched sailor.
7. Take away, kind (*fācīlis*) gods ! this pitiable kind of death :
8. Death itself is not to be fled-from by a brave man.

9. Let me escape (*fugio*) the fishes of the sea, and
let me hope-for burial;
10. Let the land of my fathers (*adj.*) receive my
ashes.

(Translate "let" by the pres. subj.)

XIII.

1. We live in a small city, while the Bessi surround
[us];
2. The blue Danube defends us with his waters
coming-between (*medius*):
3. But sharp (*acer*) winter makes the streams congeal
with ice,
4. And suffers not the snows to melt (*perf.*) when
they have fallen (*perf. part. of jacio*).
5. It is possible (*licet*) to go on foot (*pl.*) over the
waves hardened by the cold,
6. And a barbarous horde (*turba*) comes over
strange bridges.
7. The huge Danube itself now creeps-along with his
stream (*flūmen*) covered,
8. And the very (*ipse*) wave of the hardened
(*rigidus*) sea freezes.
9. Neither does the dolphin now raise himself into
the breezes of the air (*adj.*);
10. Nor can the sailor cleave the sea with his oar.
11. We see wine stand when the jar is broken;
12. We dig out white fragments from the hard lake.

13. Behold ! the tree lies overturned (*everto*) by the fierce (*saevus*, -a, -um) north-winds,
14. And houses, shaken (*labefacio*) by the violence of the winds, fall.

XIV.

1. By scanty walls we scarcely keep off the enemy,
2. Countless nations which wage cruel wars.
3. Behold, a crowd of enemies seeking booty flies to the spot,
4. And is present to the wretched citizens (*cīvis*) almost before it is seen.
(Lines 3, 4—*do not translate these lines literally, but look at XIV. 5, 6.*)
5. The shepherd himself does not now fear wolves but wars ;
6. The rustic (*rusticus*) cultivates the fields (*arvum*), clad in a helmet.
7. Behold, I, who as a youth fled from the contests of war,
8. Am now compelled (*cōgo*) to fight (*bella movere*) with trembling hand.
9. The sentry from the watch-tower gives the signal of fierce strife.
10. When you would least expect it, the barbarous foe is at hand.

XV.

1. The twin shepherds seek to build (*ponere*) new walls ;

2. The rustic people were under the twin leaders.
3. They all come together; it is doubted which of
(*ex*) them is to build the walls.
4. They try trustworthy (*fīdus*, -a, -um) birds.
(“it is doubted,” *first word in pentameter.*)
5. The one (*hic*) sees six birds, his brother next
(*ordine*) sees twelve;
6. So (*inde*) Romulus will be the founder (*conditor*)
of the new city.
7. A trench is made, into this (*huc*) fruits are thrown,
the walls are marked out with the plough;
8. The king himself presses the plough-handle
with his hand.

(“are marked out,” *first word in pentameter.*)

9. Then he invokes all the gods and prays aloud (*voce*)
10. That his (*se*, *dat.*) great work may rise under
the protection of the gods (*see XV. 22*).
1. Jupiter hurls thunderbolts from high heaven;
2. The citizens welcome (*accipio*) the favourable
(*laetus*) omens of Jupiter.

XVI.

1. And now the shepherds (*sing.*) inhabit small walls
(*murus*) without wives,
2. And hold a few acres of untilled soil.
- 3, 4. They seek intermarriage with many races, but no
girl wishes to marry a Roman husband (*vir*).

5. Romulus then invites the Sabine nation to the games ;
6. Many a maiden is present, each with her father.
7. The youths spring forth ; they seize, each for himself, a girl,
8. And straightway bear the stolen (*raptae*) [maidens] to their houses.
9. The Sabines (*Cures*) grew angry ; the father-in-law made war upon his son-in-law,
10. And the neighbours (*viri fīnītīmi*) wage border wars.
- 11, 12. Now the armies were standing ; they say (*fero*) that the stolen [brides] with their children sprang forth between their fathers and husbands ;
13. The weapons fall ; the fathers-in-law next (*ordine*) give their right hands to their sons-in-law ;
14. And the boys are carried, a sweet burden, upon their shields.

XVII.

- 1, 2. His brother having been now killed, Tullia, intending to give (*fut. part.*) to Tarquinius the kingdom of her father, was wont to urge on her husband.

(begin hexameter "to urge on her husband" ; keep "Tullia" and "Tarquinius" for pentameter.)

3. The daughter gives to him for dower the kingdom of her own father,

4. And orders him to make (*movere*) war upon the old king.
5. Her husband does her cruel bidding ; the king is slain by base treachery (*fraus, -dis*) ;
6. And Superbus now holds the sceptre snatched from his father-in-law.
(*put "Superbus" in vocative, and the verb in 2nd person.*)
- 7, 8. The daughter was going to Esquiliae, intending to enter her father's house ; presently she beholds (*conspicio*) with her own (*ipsa*) eyes the body of her father.
9. On seeing this (*abl. abs.*) the charioteer stopped with outpoured tears.
10. Tullia orders him to drive the horses right over his face.

XVIII.

- 1, 2. Having gone out from Rome, the Fabii, a house distinguished (*insignis*) by nobility, are said to have reached (*tango*) the Cremera.
3. Then they rush through the Etruscan hosts in warlike might (*marte valido*),
4. The enemy scatter, the earth is red with blood.
5. It is not given to them to conquer the Fabii in the open plain.
6. Straightway they lie hid, a treacherous crew, in the woods.
7. Now the Fabii overthrow a few left about (*per*) the country ;

8. And now, like a torrent, they rush through the wide fields (*arvum*) ;
9. From all sides (*undique*) the enemy leap forth from the woods and hills ;
10. Many thousands of men hold every side.
11. Behold, the Fabii fall, but they die not unavenged ;
12. The house, doomed to perish (*fut. part.*), gives many wounds with its hand.
- 13, 14. But the gods themselves are believed to have taken thought that the brave race might not perish utterly, root and branch (*pēnītus cum stirpe*).

(put the final clause into the hexameter, the principal sentence into the pentameter.)

15. For one boy was left of (*de*) the hapless clan,
16. That by the skill (*ars, pl.*) of Fabius the country might be safe (*salvus*).

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
f., feminine.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imper., imperative.
impers., impersonal.
indecl., indeclinable.
irreg., irregular.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.

nom., nominative
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pl., plural.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subst., substantive.
superl., superlative.
v.a., verb active.
v.n., verb neuter.
v. dep., verb deponent.

VOCABULARY.

I.—II. 1-6.

dico, dixi, dictum, *v.a.* 3, say, tell.

age, come ! *imper.* of

ago, egi, actum, *v.a.* 3, lead, drive.

frigus, -oris, *subs. n.*, cold.

quare, *adv.*, why.

novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, early, fresh, young, strange.

incipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, begin.

annus, -i, *subs. m.*, a year.

qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which.

melius, *adv. comp.*, better.

per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through, by means of.

ver, veris, *subs. n.*, spring.

sum, esse, fui, *v. irreg.*, I am.

omn-is, -e, *adj.*, all.

tunc, *adv.*, then.

floreo, -ui, *v.n.* 2, to bloom, flourish.

temp-us, -oris, *subs. n.*, time, season.

aet-as, -atis, *subs. f.*, age.

et, *conj.*, and, also ; et...et, both...and.

de, *prep. gov. abl.*, down from, from.

gravidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full, pregnant.

palm-es, -itis, *subs. m.*, a young branch, vine-shoot.

gemma, ae, *subs. f.*, bud.

tumeo, -ui, *v.n.* 2, to swell, burst forth.

modo, *adv.*, only, just. modo ...modo, at one time...at another.

formo, -avi, -atum, *v.a.* 1, to form, shape.

operio, -ui, opertum, *v.a.* 4, to cover.

frons, frondis, *subs. f.*, leaf,
leafy bough.

arbor, arboris, *subs. f.*, tree.

prod-eo, -ii, -itum, *v.n.* 4,
irreg., come forth.

in, *prep.* with *acc.*, into, to,
against; with *abl.*, in, on.

summus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*,
highest, top of; from super-
us, -ior.

semen, -inis, *subs. n.*, seed.

herba, -ae, *subs. f.*, blade of
grass or corn, grass, plant.

solum, -i, *subs. n.*, soil.

II. 7-12.

tepidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, warm,
tepid.

volucris, -is, *subs. f.*, a bird.

concentus, -ūs, *subs. m.*, har-
mony, song.

aër, aëris (*acc.* aëra), *subs. m.*,
air.

mul-ceo, -si, -sum, *v.a.* 2, to
stroke, soothe, charm.

ludo, -si, -sum, *v.n.* 3, to play.

pratun, -i, *subs. n.*, meadow.

luxuri-o, -avi, -atum, *v.n.* 1, to
sport, revel.

pecus, -ōris, *subs. n.*, cattle.

tum, *adv.*, then.

blandus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sooth-
ing, pleasant, mild.

sol, solis, *subs. m.*, sun.

ignotus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown,
strange.

hirundo, -inis, *subs. f.*, swallow.

luteus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of mud.

celsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lofty.

sub, *prep.* with *acc.*, up to,
with *abl.*, under.

trabs, trabis, *subs. f.*, beam.

figo, fixi, fixum, *v.a.* 3, to fix,
fasten.

opus, -eris, *subs. n.*, work.

patior, passus, *v.* 3 *dep.*, to
suffer, bear, permit.

cultus, -us, *subs. m.*, cultiva-
tion.

renovo, -avi, -atum, *v.a.* 1, to
renew.

aratrum, -i, *subs. n.*, plough.

hic, haec, hoc, *pron.*, this.

novitas, -atis, *subs. f.*, new-
ness.

jus, juris, *subs. n.*, justice, law,
right.

voco, -avi, -atum, *v.a.* 1, to
call.

II.

collis, -is, *subs. m.*, hill.

apricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sunny.

creber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, fre-
quent, thick.

ilex, -icis, *subs. f.*, holm-oak.

lucus, -i, *subs. m.*, grove.

sto, steti, statum, *v.n.* 1, to
stand.

ramus, -i, *subs. m.*, bough.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much,
many.

lateo, -ui, *v.n.* 2, to lie hid.

avis, -is, *subs. f.*, bird.

area, -ae, *subs. f.*, an open space.

gramineus, -a, -um, *adj.*, grassy.

subsum, -esse, -fui, *v. irreg.*, to be under, to be near.

viridis, -e, *adj.*, green.

humidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moist.

gutta, -ae, *subs. f.*, a drop.

lene, *adv.*, gently.

sono, -ui, -itum, *v.n.* 1, to sound.

aqua, -ae, *subs. f.*, water.

ipse, -a, -um, *pron. of any person*, self.

arboreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a tree.

vito, -avi, -atum, *v.a.* 1, to avoid.

aestus, -ūs, *subs. m.*, heat.

sed, *conj.*, but.

tamen, *conj.*, however, still.

ecce or en, behold!

peto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v.a.* 3, to seek.

varius, -a, -um, *adj.*, varied.

immisceo, -ui, -mixtum, *v.a.* 3, to mix, mingle.

flos, floris, *subs. m.*, flower.

consisto, -stiti, -stitum, *v.n.* 3, to stand.

ante, *prep. gov. acc.*, before.

oculus, -i, *subs. m.*, eye.

candidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.

vacca, -ae, *subs. f.*, cow.

meus, -a, -um, *pron. and adj.*, my, mine.

nix, nivis, *subs. f.*, snow.

quum, *conj.*, when.

cado, cecidi, casum, *v.n.* 3, to fall.

recens, -entis, *adj.*, fresh, new.

liquidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, liquid.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

mora, -ae, *subs. f.*, delay.

verto, -i, versum, *v.a.* 3, to turn.

III.

Terra, -ae, *subs. f.*, the earth.

ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, cruel, fierce; as *subs.*, ferus, -i, *m.*, and fera, -ae, *f.*, a wild beast, animal.

partus, -us, *subs. f.*, offspring.

immanis, -e, *adj.*, huge.

monstrum, -i, *subs. n.*, monster.

Gigas, -antis, *subs. m.*, giant.

ēdo, -didi, -ditum, *v.a.* 3, to put forth, bring forth.

audeo, ausus, *v.* 2. *semi dep.*, to dare.

Jupiter, Jovis, *subs. m.*, Jupiter (king of the gods).

eo, ire, ivi, itum, *v.n. irreg.*, to go.

domus, -us, *subs. f.*, house, home.

mille, <i>adj. indecl.</i> , a thousand.	arx, arcis, <i>subs. f.</i> , citadel, a height.
manus, -us, <i>subs. f.</i> , hand.	auctor, -oris, <i>subs. m.</i> , builder, author.
ille, illa, illud, <i>pron.</i> , that; he, she, it.	pondus, -eris, <i>subs. n.</i> , weight, mass.
do, dedi, datum, <i>v.a. 1</i> , to give.	vastus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , vast.
pro, <i>prep. gov. abl.</i> , before, for, instead of, in proportion to.	suus, -a, -um, <i>pron. and adj.</i> , his own, their own.
crus, cruris, <i>subs. n.</i> , leg.	
anguis, -is, <i>subs. m. and f.</i> , serpent, snake.	
atque, <i>conj.</i> , and.	IV.—II. 1-10.
aiō, <i>v. def.</i> , to say.	ultimus, -a, -um, <i>adj. superl.</i> , last.
magnus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , great.	Tarquinius, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , Tarquin, the last King of Rome.
arma, -orum, <i>subs. n.</i> , arms, armour, weapons.	Romanus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , Roman.
moveo, mōvi, mōtum, <i>v.a. 2</i> , to move.	gens, gentis, <i>subs. f.</i> , family, nation, clan.
deus, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , god.	habeo, -ui, -itum, <i>v.a. 2</i> , to have, hold.
exstruo, -xi, -ctum, <i>v.a. 3</i> , to pile up, build up.	regnum, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , kingdom, kingly power.
mons, montis, <i>subs. m.</i> , mountain.	vir, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , man, husband.
ad, <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> , to, at, near.	injustus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , unjust.
sidus, -eris, <i>subs. n.</i> , star.	fortis, -e, <i>adj.</i> , brave.
paro, -avi, -atum, <i>v.a. 1</i> , to prepare.	capio, cepi, captum, <i>v.a. 3</i> , to take, capture, charm.
bellum, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , war.	alius, -ius, <i>adj.</i> , another, other.
sollicito, -avi, -atum, <i>v.a. 1</i> , to disturb, molest, provoke.	alius...alius, one...another; in <i>pl.</i> , some...others.
fulmen, -inis, <i>subs. n.</i> , lightning, thunderbolt.	evertō, -ti, -sum, <i>v.a. 3</i> , to overturn, overthrow.
caelum, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , sky, heaven.	urbs, urbis, <i>subs. f.</i> , city.
jaculor, -atus, <i>v. 1 dep.</i> , to hurl.	Gabii, -orum, <i>subs. m.</i> , Gabii, a town near Rome.

turpis, -e, *adj.*, base, disgraceful.

facio, feci, factum, *v.a.* 3, to make.

ars, artis, *subs. f.*, art, skill, cunning, stratagem.

namque, *conj.*, for.

tres, tria, *adj.*, three.

minimus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.* (from parvus), least, youngest.

proles, -is, *subs. f.*, offspring, child.

manifestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, evident.

Superbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, proud.

medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle.

hostis, -is, *subs. m.*, enemy.

nox, noctis, *subs. f.*, night.

silens, -entis, *adj.*, silent.

venio, vēni, ventum, *v.n.* 4, to come.

nudo, -avi, -atum, *v.a.* 1, to bare, unsheath.

gladius, -i, *subs. m.*, sword.

oc-cido, -cidi, -cisum, *v.a.* 3, to kill.

inermis, -e, *adj.*, unarmed.

cupio, -ivi or ii, itum, *v.a.* 3, to desire.

frater, -tris, *subs. m.*, brother.

pater, -tris, *subs. m.*, father.

crudelis, -e, *adj.*, cruel.

lacero, *v.a.* 1, to tear, mangle.

verber, eris, *subs. n.*, a blow, lash.

tergum, -i, *subs. n.*, back.

ut, *conj.* (a) with *indic.*, as, when; (b) with *subj.*, in order that, so that.

possum, posse, potui, *v. irreg.*, to be able.

ll. 11-24.

luna, -ae, *subs. f.*, moon.

specto, *v.a.* 1, to look at.

juvenis, is, *subs. m.*, young man.

recondo, -didi, ditum, *v.a.* 3, to put back, sheathe, hide.

deduco, -xi, -ctum, *v.a.* 3, to lead down, draw down.

vestis, is, *subs. f.*, garment, clothing.

noto, -avi, -atum, *v.a.* 1, to mark, to scar.

video, vidi, visum, *v.a.* 2, to see.

fleo, flevi, fletum, *v.n.* 2, to weep.

quoque, *conj.*, also.

se, sui, *pron. reflex.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, together with.

tueor, tuitus, *v.* 2 *dep.*, to look at, protect, maintain.

precor, -atus, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to pray.

callidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shrewd, skilful, crafty.

ignarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ignorant, simple.

annuo, -ere, -i, -tum, <i>v.n.</i> 3, to nod assent, to assent.	virga, -ae, <i>subs. f.</i> , rod, stick.
jamque, <i>conj.</i> , and now, now.	lilium, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , lily.
potens, <i>pres. part. of possum</i> , able, powerful.	nuntius, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , messenger.
mitto, misi, missum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to send.	redeo, -ii, -itum, <i>v.n. irreg.</i> , to return.
genitor, -oris, <i>subs. m.</i> , father.	decutio, -cussi, -cussum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to strike off.
appello, <i>v.a.</i> 1, to address, to call on.	filius, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , son.
amicus, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , friend.	agnosco, -novi, -notum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to recognize, understand.
perdo, -didi, -ditum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to destroy, lose.	jussum, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , a command, bidding.
monstro, <i>v.a.</i> 1, to show, point out.	parens, -entis, <i>subs. c.</i> , parent.
iter, itineris, <i>subs. n.</i> , way, journey, march.	nec, neque, <i>conj.</i> , neither, nor, and not.
hortus, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , garden.	princeps, -cipis, <i>subs. m.</i> , chief.
odoratus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , scented, sweet-smelling.	caedo, cecidi, caesum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to cut, beat, kill.
cultissimus, <i>adj. superl.</i> , well-tilled.	ex or e, <i>prep. gov. abl.</i> , out of, from, of.
seco, -ui, -tum, <i>v.a.</i> 1, to cut, cleave, divide.	Gabinus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , of Gabii.
humus, -i, <i>subs. f.</i> , earth, ground.	trado, -didi, -ditum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to hand over, surrender.
rivus, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , stream, brook.	dux, ducis, <i>subs. m.</i> , leader, commander, guide.
illic, <i>adv.</i> , there.	moenia, -um, <i>subs. n.</i> , walls.
mandatum, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , message.	nudus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , bare, stripped.
latens, -entis, <i>part. of lateo</i> , secret, mysterious.	
natus, -i, <i>subs.</i> , son.	
accipio, -cepi, -ceptum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to receive.	

V.

Rhodope, -es, *subs. f.*, a mountain range in Thrace.
Pangaea, orum, *subs. n.*, a mountain in Thrace.

floridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, flowery.

Bacchus, -i, *subs. m.*, the god of wine.

aerifer, -era, -erum, *adj.*, carrying cymbals,

comes, -itis, *subs. m.* and *f.*, companion.

concrepo, -ui, -itum, *v.n.* 3, to clash.

coeo, -ii, -itum, *v.n. irreg.*, to come together.

tinnitus, -us, *subs. m.*, a tinkling sound.

-que, *conj.*, and.

sonitus, -us, *subs. m.*, sound.

aes, **aeris**, *subs. n.*, copper, brass.

sequor, **secutus**, *v.* 3 *dep.*, to follow.

apis, -is, *subs. f.*, bee.

colligo, -egi, -ectum, *v.a.* 3, to collect.

erro, *v.n.* 1, to wander.

claudio, **clausi**, -sum, *v.a.* 3, to shut.

inanis, -e, *adj.*, empty, hollow.

Liber, -eri, *subs. m.*, another name of Bacchus.

invenio, -veni, -ventum, *v.a.* 4, to find, discover.

praemium, -i, *subs. n.*, reward.

mel, **mellis**, *subs. n.*, honey.

Satyrus, -i, *subs. m.*, a Satyr (the Satyrs were gods of the woods, they had goats' feet, and accompanied Bacchus).

lēvis, -e, *adj.*, smooth, bald.

senex, **senis**, *subs. m.*, old man.

tango, **tetigi**, **tactum**, *v.a.* 3, to touch, taste.

sapor, -oris, *subs. m.*, sweet flavour, dainty.

quaero, **quaesivi**, -situm, *v.a.* 3, to seek, ask.

flavus, -a, -um, *adj.*, yellow, golden.

nemus, -oris, *subs. n.*, grove, wood.

favus, -i, *subs. m.*, honey-comb.

audio, *v.a.* 4, to hear.

exesus, -a, -um, *part.*, decayed.

stridor, -oris, *sub. m.*, buzzing.

examen, -inis, *subs. n.*, swarm.

ulmus, -i, *subs. f.*, elm.

aspicio, -spexi, -spectum, *v.a.* 3, to see, behold, look.

cera, -ae, *subs. f.*, wax, comb.

dissimulo, *v.a.* 1, to conceal, keep secret.

piger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, lazy, slow.

pandus, -a, -um, *adj.*, curved, crook-backed.

resideo, -sedi, -sessum, *v.n.* 2, to sit.

asellus, -i, *subs. m.*, ass.

apporto, -ui or -avi, -itum or -atum, *v.a.* 1, to bring to, bring near.

cortex, -icis, *subs. m.*, bark.

cavus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hollow.

super, *adv.* and *prep.*, above, upon.
ramosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, branching.
stipes, -itis, *subs. m.*, trunk, stock, stick.
nitor, *nisus* or *nixus*, *v.* 3, to lean against, strive.
avide, *adv.*, greedily.
truncus, -i, *subs. m.*, stem, trunk.
condo, -didi, -ditum, *v.a.* 3, to store up, to found.
crabro, -onis, *subs. m.*, hornet.
vertex, -icis, *subs. m.*, crown of the head, head, top.
spiculum, -i, *subs. n.*, sting.
defigo, -fixi, -xum, *v.a.* 3, to fasten down, fix.
os, *oris*, *subs. n.*, mouth, face.
simus, -a, -um, *adj.*, snub-nosed.
praeceps, -cipitis, *adj.*, headlong.
calx, -cis, *subs. f.*, heel.
ferio, *no perf. or sup.*, *v.a.* 4, to strike.
inclamo, *v.a.* 1, to call to.
auxilium, -i, *subs. n.*, help.
rogo, *v.a.* 1, to ask.
concurro, -i, -cursum, *v.n.* 3, to run together.
turgeo, *tursi*, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to swell.
rideo, *risi*, *risum*, *v.a.* and *n.* 2, to laugh, laugh at.

percutio, -cussi, -cussum, *v.a.* 3, to strike.

claudico, *v.n.* 1, to halt, limp.

genu, -us, *subs. n.*, knee.

VI.

Aristaeus, -i, a shepherd, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, was the first bee-keeper.

quod, *conj.*, because.

stirps, *stirpis*, *subs. f.*, stock, race.

neco, *v.a.* 1, to kill.

destituo, -ui, -utum, *v.a.* 3, to desert.

caerulus or *caeruleus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, blue, sea-green.

genetrix, -tricis, *subs. f.*, mother.

aegre, *adv.*, with difficulty.

solor, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to console.

doleo, *ui*, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to grieve, to sorrow.

addo, -didi, -ditum, *v.a.* 3, to add.

dictum, -i, *subs. n.*, a saying, word.

verbum, -i, *subs. n.*, word.

sisto, -stiti, -stitum, *v.a.* 3, to make to stand, stop.

puer, -i, *subs. m.*, boy.

lacrima, -ae, *subs. f.*, a tear.

Proteus, -ei and -eos, a sea-god, who could change his shape as he pleased.

tuus, -a, -um, *pron.* and *adj.*,
thy, thine.

damnum, -i, *subs. n.*, loss.

levo, *v.a.* 1, to lighten.

modus, -i, *subs. m.*, measure,
limit, manner.

reparo, *v.a.* 1, to restore, renew,
repair.

pereo, -ii, -itum, *v.n.* 4 *irreg.*,
to perish.

decipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a.* 3,
to deceive.

ne, *adv.* and *conj.*, not, that
not.

tu, tui, *pron.*, thou.

figura, -ae, *subs. f.*, form,
shape.

impedio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v.a.* 4,
to entangle, hinder.

geminus, -a, -um, *adj.*, twin,
two.

vinculum and vinclum, -i, *subs.*
n., chain, bond.

firmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.

pervenio, -veni, -ventum, *v.n.* 4,
to reach, arrive at.

vates, -is, *subs. m.* and *f.*, pro-
phet, poet.

resolvo, i, -solutum, *v.a.* 3, to
loosen, relax, melt.

somnus, -i, *subs. m.*, sleep.

alligo, *v.a.* 1, to bind.

aequoreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the
sea.

brachium, -i, *subs. n.*, arm.

facies, -ei, *subs. f.*, face, ap-
pearance.

transformis, -e, *adj.*, changed
in shape, transformed.

adultero, *v.a.* 1, to change.

mox, *adv.*, presently, soon.

domo, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 1, to
tame, subdue.

membrum, -i, *subs. n.*, limb.

tollo, sustuli, sublatum, *v.a.* 3,
to lift up.

roro, *v.n.* 1, to drip.

barba, -ae, *subs. f.*, beard.

requiro, -quisivi, -situm, *v.a.* 3,
to inquire.

obruo, -ui, -utum, *v.a.* 3, bury,
overwhelm.

macto, *v.a.* 1, to sacrifice,
slaughter.

corpus, -oris, *subs. n.*, a body.

tellus, -uris, *subs. f.*, earth,
ground.

juvencus, -i, *subs. m.*, bullock.

nos, nostri or -um, *pron.*, we
(*pl. of ego*).

pastor, -oris, *subs. m.*, shep-
herd.

ferveo, -ui, no *sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to
glow, to swarm.

putris, -e, *adj.*, decayed, crum-
bling.

bos, bovis, *subs. m.* and *f.*, ox,
cow.

anima, -ae, *subs. f.*, breath,
life.

unus, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.

VII.

<i>forte</i> , <i>adv.</i> , by chance.	<i>pervolo</i> , <i>v.a.</i> 1, to fly through, fly along.
<i>Phoebus</i> , -i, a name of the god Apollo.	<i>altus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , high.
<i>festum</i> , -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , a feast.	<i>adhuc</i> , <i>adv.</i> , hitherto, as yet, still.
<i>solemnis</i> , -e, <i>adj.</i> , annual, solemn.	<i>durus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , hard.
<i>non</i> , <i>adv.</i> , not.	<i>ficus</i> , -i and -us, <i>subs. f.</i> , fig tree, fig.
<i>longus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , long.	<i>densus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , thick.
<i>fabula</i> , -ae, <i>subs. f.</i> , a tale.	<i>is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i> , <i>pron.</i> , he, she, it, that.
<i>noster</i> , -tra, -trum, <i>adj.</i> and <i>pron.</i> , our, ours.	<i>rostrum</i> , -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , beak.
<i>quis</i> , <i>qua</i> , <i>quid</i> , <i>pron. indef.</i> , anyone, anything.	<i>aptus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , fit.
<i>pius</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , pious, dutiful, loving.	<i>lego</i> , <i>legi</i> , <i>lectum</i> , <i>v.a.</i> 3, to pick, read.
<i>sacrum</i> , i, <i>subs. n.</i> , sacrifice, religious ceremony.	<i>immemor</i> , -ōris, <i>adj.</i> , forgetful, heedless.
<i>moror</i> , <i>v.a.</i> and <i>n.</i> 1 <i>dep.</i> , to delay.	<i>imperium</i> , -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , command.
<i>tenuis</i> , -e, <i>adj.</i> , slight, little.	<i>sedeo</i> , <i>sēdi</i> , <i>sessum</i> , <i>v.n.</i> 2, to sit.
<i>vivus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , living, (of water) running.	<i>fero</i> , <i>ferre</i> , <i>tuli</i> , <i>latum</i> , <i>v.a. irreg.</i> , to bear, carry, report, say.
<i>fons</i> , -tis, <i>subs. m.</i> , a spring.	<i>dum</i> , <i>conj.</i> , whilst, until, provided that.
<i>affero</i> , -ferre, <i>attuli</i> , <i>allatum</i> , <i>v.a. irreg.</i> , to bring.	<i>fio</i> , <i>fieri</i> , <i>factus</i> , <i>v. irreg.</i> , to become, be made.
<i>corvus</i> , -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , raven.	<i>tardus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , slow, sluggish.
<i>inauro</i> , <i>v.</i> 1, to gild.	<i>dulcis</i> , -e, <i>adj.</i> , sweet.
<i>pes</i> , <i>pedis</i> , <i>subs. m.</i> , foot.	<i>pomum</i> , -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , fruit, apple.
<i>crater</i> , -eris (<i>acc. cratera</i>), <i>subs. m.</i> , bowl.	<i>satur</i> , -ūra, ūrum, <i>adj.</i> , full, sated.
<i>recurvus</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , curved, crooked.	<i>nīger</i> , -gra, -grum, <i>adj.</i> , black.
<i>aërius</i> , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , airy.	

rapio, -ui, raptum, *v.a.* 3, to seize.

unguis, -is, *subs. m.*, claw, finger-nail.

hydrus, -i, *subs. m.*, water-snake.

dominus, -i, *subs. m.*, lord, master.

finco, finxi, fictum, *v.a.* 3, to shape, fashion, feign.

refero, -ferre, tuli, latum, *v.a. irreg.*, to bring back, relate, recite.

causa, -ae, *subs. f.*, cause.

obsessor, -oris, *subs. m.*, inhabitant, besieger.

teneo, -ui, -tum, *v.a.* 2, to hold, guard, hinder.

officium, -i, *subs. n.*, duty.

culpa, -ae, *subs. f.*, fault.

mendacium, -i, *subs. n.*, falsehood.

fatidicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, prophetic.

fallo, fefelli, falsum, *v.a.* 3, to deceive, cheat.

volo and velle, volui, *v. irreg.*, to wish.

at, *conj.*, but.

lactens, -entis, *part.*, milky, juicy.

haereo, haesi, haesum, *v.n.* 2, to stick, cling, hang.

nullus, -a, -um, *gen. -ius, adj.*, no, none.

gelidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cool.

bibo, bibi, bibitum, *v.a.* 3, to drink.

VIII.

mare, -is, *subs. n.*, the sea.

nosco, novi, notum, *v.a.* 3, to become acquainted with; *perf.*, novi, used as *pres.*, I know.

nescio, -ivi or ii, -itum, *v.a.* 4, to be ignorant of.

Arion, -onis (*acc.* Ariona), a famous harper of Lesbos, whose story is here told.

carmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, poem, song, strain, music.

curro, cucurri, cursum, *v.n.* 3, to run.

saepe, *adv.*, often.

agna, -ae, *subs. f.*, a lamb.

lupus, -i, *subs. m.*, a wolf.

a, ab, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, by.

vox, vocis, *subs. f.*, voice.

retineo, -ui, -tentum, *v.a.* 2, to hold back.

avidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, greedy.

fugio, fugi, -itum, *v.n.* 3, to flee, flee from.

resisto, -stiti, -stitum, *v.n.* 3, to stand still; with *dat.*, to resist.

canis, -is, *subs. m.*, dog.

lepus, -oris, *subs. m.*, a hare.

umbra, -ae, *subs. f.*, shade, shadow.

- cubo, -ui, -itum, *v. l.*, to lie down.
- saxum, -i, *subs. n.*, stone, rock.
- proximus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, no *pos.* (formed from *prope*), nearest, very near; *comp.*, propior.
- cerva, -ae, *subs. f.*, a hind, deer.
- lea, -ae, *subs. f.*, a lioness.
- sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.
- lis, litis, *subs. f.*, lawsuit, quarrel.
- loquax, -acis, *adj.*, talkative.
- Pallas, -adis, *f.*, the Greek goddess of wisdom, like the Roman Minerva.
- ales, -itis, *subs. m. and f.*, a bird.
- cornix, -icis, *subs. f.*, crow.
- accipiter, -tris, *subs. m.*, hawk.
- jungo, -nxi, -nctum, *v.a. 3*, to join.
- columba, -ae, *subs. f.*, a dove.
- Cynthia, -ae, *f.*, a name of the goddess Diana.
- vocalis, -e, *adj.*, tuneful.
- tanquam, *conj.*, as if.
- fraternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, brotherly, of a brother.
- obstupesco, -stupui, no *sup.*, *v.n. 3*, to be amazed.
- nomen, -inis, *subs. n.*, name.
- Arionius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Arion.
- Siculus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Sicilian
- impleo, -evi, -etum, *v.a. 2*, to fill.
- lyricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a lyre.
- Ausonis, -idis, *f. adj.*, Italian.
- ora, -ae, *subs. f.*, shore.
- sonus, -i, *subs. m.*, a sound.
- inde, *adv.*, from there, thence, then.
- repeto, -ivi, -itum, *v.a. 3*, to seek again, return to.
- puppis, -is, *subs. f.*, the stern of a ship, a ship.
- conscendo, -di, -sum, *v.a. 3*, to mount, go on board.
- ita, *adv.*, thus, so.
- opem, -is, no *nom.*, *subs. f.*, power, help; in *pl.*, wealth.
- forsitan, *adv.*, perhaps.
- infelix, -icis, *adj.*, unhappy, unfortunate.
- ventus, -i, *subs. m.*, wind.
- unda, -ae, *subs. f.*, a wave, water.
- timeo, -ui, no *sup.*, *v.a. 2*, to fear.
- navis, -is, *subs. f.*, ship.
- tutus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.
- aequor, -oris, *subs. n.*, a smooth surface, the sea.
- gubernator, -oris, *subs. m.*, steersman, pilot.
- destringo, -strinxi, -strictum *v.a. 3*, to unsheathe, draw.
- ensis, -is, *subs. m.*, a sword.
- ceterus, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, the rest of.

armo, *v.* 1, to arm.
 conscius, -a, -um, *adj.*, conscious, conspiring, guilty.
 turba, -ae, *subs. f.*, a crowd, crew.
 quis, quis, quid, or quae, quod, *pron. interrog.*, who, what.
 dubius, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubtful, uncertain, wavering.
 rego, -xi, -ctum, *v.a.* 3, to rule, direct, guide.
 navita or nauta, -ae, *subs. m.*, sailor.
 digitus, -i, *subs. m.*, a finger.
 metus, -us, *subs. m.*, fear.
 vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty, void, free.
 mors, mortis, *subs. f.*, death.
 deprecor, -precatus, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to beg off, avert by prayer.
 Inquam, *no perf. or sup.*, *v. dep.*, I say.
 licet, licuit, licitum, *v.* 2 *impers.*, it is allowed, it is lawful.
 sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, *v.a.* 3, to take.
 paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few, a few.
 lyra, -ae, *subs. f.*, lyre.
 venia, -ae, *subs. f.*, pardon, permission.
 corona, -ae, *subs. f.*, wreath, crown.
 crinis, -is, *subs. m.*, hair.
 decet, decuit, *no sup.*, *v.* 2 *impers.* to be suitable, be fit.

induo, -ui, -ūtum, *v.a.* 3, to put on, clothe.
 Tyrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Tyrian, Phœnician.
 tingo, tinxi, -nctum, *v.a.* 3, to tinge, dye.
 murex, -icis, *subs. m.*, purple dye (made from a shell-fish called murex).
 palla, -ae, *subs. f.*, cloak.
 reddo, -didi, -ditum, *v.a.* 3, to give back, give forth.
 ico, ici, ictum, *v.* 3, to strike.
 chorda, -ae, *subs. f.*, a string.
 protinus, *adv.*, straightway, immediately.
 orno, *v.a.* 1, to adorn, deck out.
 desillo, -ui, -sultum, *v.n.* 4, to leap down.
 spargo, sparsi, -sum, *v.a.* 3, to sprinkle, scatter.
 impello, -puli, -pulsum, *v.a.* 3, to drive against, dash against, drive onwards.
 fides, -ei, *subs. f.*, faith, belief.
 delphin, -inis (*acc. -a*), *subs. m.*, a dolphin.
 memoro, *v.a.* 1, to tell, call to mind, mention, relate.
 onus, -eris, *subs. n.*, a burden.
 suppono, -posui, -positum, *v.a.* 3, to place beneath, put under.
 cithara, -ae, *subs. f.*, harp.
 pretium, -i, *subs. n.*, price.

veho, **vexi**, **vectum**, *v.a.* 3, to carry.

canto, *v.n.* 1, to sing, play.

factum, -i, *subs. n.*, deed.

astrum, -i, *subs. n.*, a star, constellation.

recipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a.* 3, to take back, admit.

stella, -ae, *subs. f.*, a star.

jubeo, **jussi**, **jussum**, *v.a.* 3, to order, bid, command.

IX.

Alcides, -ae, a name of Hercules, from his grandfather Alceus.

hospitium, -i, *subs. n.*, hospitality; place of entertainment.

Tegeaeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Arcadian.

vagor, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to wander.

incustoditus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unguarded.

laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, joyful, fertile.

arvum, -i, *subs. n.*, a field.

mane, *indecl. subs.* and *adv.*, morning, in the morning.

excutio, -cussi, -cussum, *v.a.* 3, to shake off, strike out, rouse.

Tirynthius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Tiryns.

hospes, -itis, *subs. m.* and *f.*, stranger, guest, host.

numerus, -i, *subs. m.*, number.

taurus, -i, *subs. m.*, a bull.

sentio, **sensi**, **sensum**, *v.a.* 4, to feel, perceive.

absum, -esse, -fui, *v. irreg.*, to be absent, to be distant.

duo, -ae, -o, *adj.*, two.

tacitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, silent, noiseless.

furtum, -i, *subs. m.*, theft, a thing stolen.

traho, **traxi**, **tractum**, *v.a.* 3, to draw, drag, prolong.

aversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, turned away, backward.

Cacus, a giant, son of Vulcan, who lived in the Aventine hill.

antrum, -i, *subs. n.*, a cave.

Aventinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Aventine hill (one of the seven hills of Rome).

timor, -oris, *subs. m.*, fear, dread.

infamia, -ae, *subs. f.*, disgrace.

silva, -ae, *subs. f.*, a wood, forest.

lēvis, -e, *adj.*, light, slight.

finitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring, neighbour.

malus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, evil, *used in neut. as subs.*, an evil, a misfortune.

dirus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dreadful, black, terrible.

vis, *no gen.*, *acc.* **vim**, *subs. f.*, force, violence; *pl.*, **vires**, -ium, strength.

grandis, -e, *adj.*, large, great, grand.

Mulciber, -eris *and* -eri, *subs. m.*, the softener, a surname of Vulcan, the god of fire.

spelunca, -ae, *subs. f.*, a cave, den.

recessus, -us, *subs. m.*, a going back, retreat, recess.

abdo, -didi, -ditum, *v.a. 3*, to put away, remove, hide.

vix, *adv.*, scarcely.

postis, -is, *subs. m.*, a door-post.

affigo, -fixi, fixum, *v.a. 3*, to fasten to, to attach.

pendeo, pependi, pensum, *v.n. 2*, to hang.

squalidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dirty, filthy, foul.

humanus, -a, -um, *adj.*, human.

os, ossis, *subs. n.*, a bone.

albeo, *no perf or sup.*, *v.n. 2*, to be white.

servo, *v.a. 1*, to save, preserve, keep.

male, *adv.*, badly, imperfectly; *also used as negative*.

pars, partis, *subs. f.*, a part.

abeo, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, *v.n. irreg.*, to go away.

mugitus, -us, *subs. m.*, bellowing.

raucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hoarse.

accipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a. 1*, to receive, accept.

revocamen, -inis, *subs. n.*, a recall.

implus, -a, um, *adj.*, undutiful, wicked.

victor, -oris, *subs. m.*, a conqueror.

aditus, -us, *subs. m.*, approach, entrance.

frango, fregi, fractum, *v.a. 3*, to break, wreck.

praestruo, -struxi, -structum, *v.a. 3*, to block up.

obex, -icis, *subs. m. and f.*, a barrier.

jugum, -i, *subs. n.*, a yoke, a pair.

quinque, *adj. indecl.*, five.

bis, *adv.*, twice.

humerus, -i, *subs. m.*, shoulder.

motus, -us, *subs. m.*, movement, motion.

collabefacto, *v.a. 1*, to make to totter, shake.

simul, *adv. and conj.*, at the same time, as soon as.

fragor, -oris, *subs. m.*, a crash.

aether, -eris (*acc. aethera*), *subs. m.*, the air, sky, heaven.

terreo, -ui, -itum, *v.a. 2*, to frighten.

subsido, -sedi, -sessum, *v.n. 3*, to sink down.

moles, -is, *subs. f.*, mass.

confero, -tuli, -latum, *v.a. irreg.*, to bring together, to join in battle.

proellum, -i, *subs. n.*, battle.
 dextra or dextera, -ae, *subs. f.*,
 the right hand.
 ferox, -ocis, *adj.*, fierce.
 gero, gessi, gestum, *v.a.* 3, to
 carry on, wage.
 nil or nihil, *subs. indecl.*, nothing.
 patrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a
 father.
 confugio, -fūgi, -fūgitum, *v.n.*
 3, to flee for refuge, have re-
 course to.
 flamma, -ae, *subs. f.*, flame.
 vomo, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 3, to
 vomit, breathe forth.
 occupo, *v.a.* 1, to seize, attack,
 anticipate.
 adduco, -xi, -ctum, *v.a.* 3, to
 lead to, draw back.
 clava, -ae, *subs. f.*, a club.
 trinodis, -e, *adj.*, knotty.
 ter, *adv.*, thrice.
 quater, *adv.*, four times.
 adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, turned
 towards, hostile, opposite.
 misceo, -ui, -mixtum, *v.a.* 2, to
 mix, mingle.
 sanguis, -inis, *subs. m.*, blood.
 fumus, -i, *subs. m.*, smoke.
 latus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad.
 morior, -i or -iri, mortuus, *v.* 3
 and 4 *dep.*, to die.
 pectus, -oris, *subs. n.*, the breast.
 plango, -nxi, -nctum, *v.a.* 3, to
 beat, lament.

X.

scopulus, -i, *subs. m.*, a rock,
 cliff.
 procuro, -i, -cursum, *v.n.* 3, to
 run forward, jut out.
 Trinacris, *f. adj.*, Trinacrian,
 Sicilian.
 positus, -us, *subs. m.*, position.
 locus, -i, *subs. m.*, place.
 gratus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasant,
 pleasing, dear.
 Ceres, Cereris, the goddess of
 harvest.
 possideo, -sedi, -sessum, *v.a.* 2,
 to own, possess.
 colo, -ui, cultum, *v.a.* 3, to
 cultivate, inhabit, worship,
 adorn.
 fertilis, -e, *adj.*, fertile.
 Henna, -ae, *subs. f.*, a town in
 the interior of Sicily.
 frigidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold,
 cool.
 caelestis, -e, *adj.*, of heaven;
in pl., the gods.
 mater, -tris, *subs. f.*, mother.
 Arethusa, -ae, the nymph of a
 famous fountain near Syra-
 cuse in Sicily.
 sacer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*, sacred.
 dapem, -is (*nom. sing. not used*),
f., feast.
 filia, -ae, *subs. f.*, daughter.
 consuetus, -a, -um, *part.*, ac-
 customed, usual.

comito, *v.a.* 1, to accompany
(also as a deponent, comitor,
-ari).

puella, -ae, *subs. f.*, girl, maiden.

vallis, -is, *subs. f.*, a valley.

umbrosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shady.

aspergo, -inis, *subs. f.*, spray.

uvidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moist,
wet.

tot, *adj. indecl.*, so many, as
many.

quot, *adj. indecl.*, how many.
tot...quot, as many...as.

natura, -ae, *subs. f.*, nature.

color, -oris, *subs. m.*, colour.

pingo, pinxi, pictum, *v.a.* 3, to
paint.

dissimilis, -e, *adj.*, unlike, dif-
ferent.

niteo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to
shine.

accedo, -cessi, cessum, *v.n.* 3,
to approach.

plenus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full.

sinus, -us, *subs. m.*, a fold in a
garment, lap.

praeda, -ae, *subs. f.*, booty,
prey.

puellaris, -e, *adj.*, of a girl.

animus, -i, *subs. m.*, mind, wish,
desire, passion.

prolecto, *v.a.* 1, to entice.

sedulitas, -atis, *subs. f.*, eager-
ness, zeal.

labor, -oris, *subs. m.*, labour,
toil.

lentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clinging,
pliant, slow.

calathus, -i, *subs. m.*, a basket.

vimen, -inis, *subs. n.*, ozier.

necto, nexui, nexum, *v.a.* 3, to
weave, fasten.

gremium, -i, *subs. n.*, lap.

laxus, -a, -um, *adj.*, loose.

degravo, *v.a.* 1, to weigh down,
to burden.

caltha, -ae, *subs. f.*, a marigold.

violarium, -i, *subs. n.*, a violet-
bed.

cura, -ae, *subs. f.*, care.

papavereus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the
poppy.

subseco, -secui, -sectum, *v.a.* 1,
to clip off, crop.

coma, -ae, *subs. f.*, hair, leaf,
petal.

rosa, -ae, *subs. f.*, a rose.

crocus, -i, *subs. m.*, a crocus.

albus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.

carpo, carpsi, carptum, *v.a.*
3, to pluck, to tread, to pass
through.

studium, -i, *subs. m.*, zeal,
eagerness, love.

paulatim, *adv.*, little by little,
by degrees.

longe, *adv.*, far.

domina, -ae, *subs. f.*, a mistress.

casus, -us, *subs. m.*, chance.

patruus, -i, *subs. m.*, uncle.

velociter, *adv.*, swiftly.

aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatum, *v.a. irreg.*, to carry off.

porto, *v.a. 1*, to bear, carry.

equus, -i, *subs. m.*, a horse.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed.

clamo, *v.a. and n. 1*, to cry out, to call on.

io, *interj.*, oh ! ah !

carus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear.

abscindo, -scidi, -scissum, *v.a. 3*, to cut off, tear off.

pando, pandi, passum, or pan-sum, *v.a. 3*, to open.

interea, *adv.*, meanwhile.

Dis, Ditis, or Pluto, the god of the lower world.

via, -ae, *subs. f.*, a way, road, path.

diurnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of day.

lumen, -inis, *subs. n.*, light.

inassuetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unaccustomed.

chorus, -i, *subs. m.*, a dance, band.

aequalis, -e, *adj.*, equal, of the same age.

cumulo, *v. a. 1*, to pile up.

ministra, -ae, *subs. f.*, an attendant.

Persephone, -es (*acc. -en*), Proserpine, daughter of Ceres.

donum, -i, *subs. n.*, a gift.

sileo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v. 2*, to be silent.

ululatus, -us, *subs. m.*, shriek, wailing.

maestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sad, sorrowful.

XI.

ingenium, -i, *subs. n.*, character, ability, genius.

credo, -didi, -ditum, *v.n. 3*, to believe.

umquam, *adv.*, ever.

homo, -inis, *subs. m. and f.*, a human being, a man.

Daedalus, -i, a famous architect, who built the labyrinth where the Minotaur, a monster half man half bull, was kept.

concipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a. 3*, to conceive.

crimen, -inis, *subs. n.*, an accusation, crime.

semibos, -bovis, *adj.*, half bull

semivir, -viri, *adj.*, half man.

modus, -i, *subs. n.*, a limit.

exilium, -i, *subs. n.*, banishment, exile.

justus, -a, -um, *adj.*, just.

Minos, -ōis (*acc. -ōēm or -ōa*), Minos, king of Crete.

cinis, -eris, *subs. m.*, cinder ; *in pl.*, ashes.

paternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a father, native.

quoniam, *conj.*, since, as, because.

patria, -ae, *subs. f.*, native land.

fatum, -i, *subs. n.*, fate, destiny.

agito, *v.a.* 1, to drive about, pursue, vex.

iniquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unjust, unkind.

vivo, vixi, victum, *v.n.* 3, to live.

multo, *adv.*, much, by much, by far.

regressus, -us, *subs. m.*, return.

nunc, *adv.*, now.

materia, -ae, *subs. f.*, material, occasion, cause.

ingeniosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clever, skilful.

remigium, -i, *subs. n.*, rowing, the oars.

dispono, -posui, -positum, *v.a.* 3, to arrange.

ordo, -inis, *subs. m.*, a row, rank, order.

pinna, -ae, *subs. f.*, a feather.

linum, -i, *subs. n.*, flax.

imus or infimus, -a, -um, *superl. of inferus*, lowest.

ignis, -is, *subs. m.*, fire.

solvo, -i, solutum, *v.a.* 3, to loosen, to melt.

finio, -ivi, -itum, *v.a.* 4, to bring to an end, finish.

tracto, *v.a.* 1, to handle, manage.

renideo, *no perf. or sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to smile.

nescius, -a, -um, *adj.*, not knowing, ignorant.

adeo, -ivi or ii, itum, *v.a.* 4, to go to, approach.

carina, -ae, *subs. f.*, the keel of a ship, a ship.

effugio, -fugi, -fugitum, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, to flee from, escape.

sector, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to follow.

praeuius, -a, -um, *adj.*, preceding, leading the way.

moneo, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 2, to warn, advise.

apto, *v.a.* 1, to fit, fasten.

erudio, -ivi or ii, itum, *v.a.* 4, to instruct.

infirmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weak.

accommodo, *v.a.* 1, to fit.

ala, -ae, *subs. f.*, a wing.

timide, *adv.*, timidly.

libro, *v.a.* 1, to balance, poise.

volo, *v.n.* 1, to fly.

parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little.

osculum, -i, *subs. n.*, a kiss.

contineo, -ui, -tentum, *v.a.* 2, to hold back, restrain.

gena, -ae, *subs. f.*, a cheek.

campus, -i, *subs. m.*, a plain.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level, even, just.

hinc, *adv.*, from this place, hence.

miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched, hapless.

bini, -ae, -a, *adj.*, two each, two.
 fuga, -ae, *subs. f.*, flight.
 respicio, -spexi, -spectum, *v.n.* and *a.* 3, to look back, look back at.
 cursus, -us, *subs. m.*, course.
 sustineo, -ui, -tentum, *v.a.* 2, to uphold, sustain.
 usque, *adv.*, onward, unceasingly.
 delecto, *v.a.* 1, to delight, please.
 pono, posui, positum, *v.a.* 3, to place, put, lay aside.
 audax, -acis, *adj.*, daring, bold.
 fortius, *adv.*, more manfully (*pos. fortiter*).
 incautus, -a, -um, *adj.*, incautious, heedless.
 nimium, *adv.*, too, too much.
 temerarius, -a, -um, *adj.*, rash.
 desero, -serui, -sertum, *v.a.* 3, to desert, leave.
 labo, *v.n.* 1, to totter, to be unsteady, to grow loose.
 propior, -oris, *comp. adj.*, nearer.
 liquesco, licui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 3, to melt.
 despicio, -spexi, -spectum, *v.n.* 3, to look down.
 pavidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, trembling.
 oborior, -ortus, *v. dep.* 4, to arise, spring up.
 tabesco, -tabui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 3, to melt.

quatio, *no perf.*, quassum, *v.a.* 3, to shake, move.
 lacertus, -i, *subs. m.*, arm.
 trepido, *v.n.* 1, to tremble.
 decido, -cidi, *v.n.* 3, to fall down.
 loquor, locutus, *v.* 3 *dep.*, to speak.
 -ve, *conj.*, or. -ve...-ve, either ...or.
 axis, -is, *subs. m.*, axle-tree, sky.
 tego, texi, tectum, *v.a.* 3, to cover.

XII.

enim, *conj.*, for.
 nisi, *conj.*, unless, except.
 votum, -i, *subs. n.*, a vow, wish, prayer.
 supersum, -esse, -fui, *v.n. irreg.*, to be over, survive, be left.
 quasso, *v.a.* 1, to shake, shatter.
 ratis, -is, *subs. f.*, a raft, a ship.
 quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great.
 volvo, volvi, volutum, *v.a.* 3, to roll (something); *in pass.*, to roll (*neuter*).
 puto, *v.a.* 1, to think.
 diduco, -xi, -ctum, *v.a.* 3, to lead apart, to part, divide.
 Tartarus, -i, *m.*, *pl.* Tartara, -orum, *n.*, Tartarus, the infernal regions.

quocumque, *adv.*, whitherso-
ever.

pontus, -i, *subs. m.*, the sea.

fluctus, -us, *subs. m.*, a wave.

tumidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, swollen,
swelling.

nubes, -is, *subs. f.*, a cloud.

minax, -acis, *adj.*, threatening.

inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, between,
among.

uterque, utraque, utrumque,
adj., each of two.

fremo, -ui, -itum, *v.n. 3*, to roar.

murmur, -uris, *subs. n.*, mur-
mur, roaring.

pareo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n. 2*, to
obey.

nam, *conj.*, for.

purpureus, -a, -um, *adj.*, purple,
crimson.

eurus, -i, *subs. m.*, the east
wind.

ortus, -us, *subs. m.*, the arising,
the east.

zephyrus, -i, *subs. m.*, the west
wind.

serus, -a, -um, *adj.*, late.

vesper, -eris, *subs. m.*, evening.

siccus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dry.

boreas, -ae, *subs. m.*, the north
wind.

bacchor, *v. 1 dep.*, to revel,
rage.

arctus or arctos, -i, *subs. f.*,
the great and little bear; the
north pole.

notus, -i, *subs. m.*, the south
wind.

frons, frontis, *subs. f.*, forehead,
brow, front.

rector, -oris, *subs. m.*, guide,
steersman.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncer-
tain.

ambiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubt-
ful, uncertain.

stupeo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n. 2*, to
be amazed, confounded.

scilicet, *adv.*, evidently, cer-
tainly, forsooth.

occido, cidi, casum, *v.n. 3*, to
fall, die, perish.

spes, -ei, *subs. f.*, hope.

ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.

salus, -utis, *subs. f.*, safety.

vultus, -us, *subs. m.*, face.

superemineo, *no perf. or sup.*,
v.a. 2, to overtop.

posterus, -a, -um, *adj.*, com-
ing after, following; *comp.*,
later.

nonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ninth.

undecimus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
eleventh.

prior, -oris, *adj. comp.*, pre-
vious, earlier, before.

letum, -i, *subs. n.*, death.

genus, -eris, *subs. n.*, kind.

miserabilis, -e, *adj.*, pitiable,
wretched.

demo, dempsi, demptum, *v.a.*
3, to take away.

naufragium, -i, *subs. n.*, shipwreck.

munus, -eris, *subs. n.*, duty, a favour, a gift.

aliquis, -qua, -quid, *adj.*, someone, something, some.

ferrum, -i, *subs. n.*, iron, the sword.

solidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, solid, firm.

mando, *v.a.* 1, to entrust, commit, give a message.

spero, *v.a.* 1, to hope, hope for.

sepulcrum, -i, *subs. n.*, a tomb, burial.

piscis, -is, *subs. m.*, a fish.

cibus, -i, *subs. m.*, food.

XIII.

si, *conj.*, if.

adhuc, *adv.*, hitherto, still.

istic, *adv.*, there, where you are.

memini, -isse, *v. def.*, to remember.

Naso, -onis, the cognomen of Ovid, and the name which he always uses in speaking of himself.

adimo, -emi, -emptum, *v.* 3, to take away.

nunquam, *adv.*, never.

scio, scivi, scitum, *v.a.* 4, to know.

barbaria, ae, *subs. f.*, a foreign country.

Sauromatæ, -arum, the Sarmatians, ancient inhabitants of Western Russia.

cingo, cinxi, cinctum, *v.a.* 3, to surround.

Bessi, -orum, Getae, -arum, two Thracian tribes.

quam, *adv.* and *conj.*, how, as, than.

dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy.

aura, -ae, *subs. f.*, air, breeze.

tepeo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to be warm, to be mild.

defendo, -di, -sum, *v.a.* 3, to keep off, defend.

Hister, -tri, *subs. m.*, the river Danube.

repello, reppuli, -pulsum, *v.a.* 3, to drive back.

tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, dull, gloomy.

hiems, hiemis, *subs. f.*, winter.

squaleo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to be rough.

profero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, *v.a. irreg.*, to bring forward, put forth.

marmoreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of, or like marble.

gelu, -us, *subs. m.*, frost, cold.

jaceo, -ui, -itum, *v.n.* 2, to lie.

jacio, jeci, jactum, *v.a.* 3, to throw, lay.

pluvius, -a, -um, *adj.*, rainy, as *subs.* pluvia, -ae, *f.*, rain.

induro, *v.a.* 1, to harden.

perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lasting, perpetual.

ergo, *adv.*, therefore.

deliquesco, -licui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 3, to melt.

alter, -era, -erum, *adj.*, the one or the other of two, the second.

soleo, -itus, *v. 2 semidep.*, to be accustomed.

maneo, mansi, -sum, *v.n.* 2, to remain.

bimus, -a, um, *adj.*, two years old.

tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great.

commoveo, -vi, -motum, *v.a.* 2, to move, rouse, excite.

aquilo, -onis, *subs. m.*, the north wind.

aequo, *v.a.* 1, to level.

turris, -is, *subs. f.*, a tower.

tectum, -i, *subs. n.*, a roof, house.

pellis, -is, *subs. f.*, a skin.

suo, sui, sutum, *v.a.* 3, to sew.

arceo, -ui, *v.a.* 2, to keep off.

braccae, -arum, *subs. f.*, trousers.

solus, -a, -um, *gen. -ius, adj.*, alone, only.

pateo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 2, to be open, be exposed.

glacies, -ei, *subs. f.*, ice.

capillus, -i, *subs. m.*, hair.

induco, -xi, -ctum, *v.a.* 3, to lead in, spread over.

forma, ae, *subs. f.*, shape.

testa, -ae, *subs. f.*, a jar, a shell, covering.

vinum, -i, *subs. n.*, wine.

haustum, -i, *subs. n.*, a draught.

merum, -i, *subs. n.*, wine.

frustum, -i, *subs. n.*, a piece, fragment.

vincio, vinxi, vinctum, *v.a.* 4, to bind.

concreasco, -crevi, -cretum, *v.n.* 3, to grow together, congeal.

lacus, -us, *subs. m.*, a lake.

fragilis, -e, *adj.*, brittle, frail.

effodio, -fossi, -fossum, *v.a.* 3, to dig out.

latex, -icis, *subs. m.*, water.

duro, *v.a.* 1, to harden.

congelō, *v.n.* 1, to freeze.

serpo, serpsi, -ptum, *v.n.* 3, to creep.

qua, *adv.*, where.

ungula, -ae, *subs. f.*, a hoof.

pulso, *v.a.* 1, to beat.

per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through, over, along.

pons, pontis, *subs. m.*, a bridge.

subter, *prep. gov. acc.*, and *adv.*, under, beneath.

labor, lapsus, *v. 3 dep.*, to glide, slip.

duco, -xi, -ctum, *v.a.* 3, to lead, drag, drive.

Sarmaticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Sarmatian.

barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign, rude, clumsy.

plastrum, -i, *subs. n.*, a
 waggon.
 ingens, -ntis, *adj.*, huge, vast,
 mighty.
 lubricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slip-
 pery.
 immotus, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
 moved.
 premo, pressi, -sum, *v.a. 3*, to
 press, impress, stamp.
 sat or satis, *adv.*, enough.
 calco, *v.a. 1*, to tread upon.
 udus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wet.
 conor, *v. 1 dep.*, to endeavour,
 try.
 coerceo, -ui, itum, *v.a. 2*, to
 check, restrain, prevent.
 quamvis, *conj.*, however much,
 although.
 jacto, *v.a. 1*, to shake, toss.
 insono, -ui, -itum, *v.n. 2*, to
 sound, resound.
 obsideo, -sedi, -sessum, *v.a. 2*,
 to block up.
 gurgēs, -itis, *subs. m.*, a whirl-
 pool, the sea.
 includo, -clusi, -sum, *v.a. 3*, to
 shut in.
 marmor, -oris, *subs. n.*, the
 sea.
 rigidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, stiff,
 hard.
 findo, -fidi, fissum, *v.a. 3*, to
 cleave.
 remus, -i, *subs. m.*, an oar.

XIV.

innumerus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 countless.
 circa and circum, *adv. and prep.*
gov. acc., round, around,
 about.
 minor, *v. 1 dep.*, to threaten.
 raptum, -i, *subs. n.*, plunder.
 extra, *adv. and prep. gov. acc.*,
 outside.
 tumulus, -i, *subs. m.*, a mound.
 exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow,
 small, scanty.
 minime, *adv.*, least, not at all.
 advolo, *v.a. and n. 1*, to fly to.
 intra, *adv. and prep. gov. acc.*,
 within.
 murus, -i, *subs. m.*, a wall.
 noxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, harmful.
 telum, -i, *subs. n.*, dart, weapon.
 igitur, *adv.*, therefore.
 rarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thin, scat-
 tered, few.
 rus, ruris, *subs. n.*, a field,
 country.
 aro, *v.a. 1*, to plough.
 galea, -ae, *subs. f.*, a helmet.
 pix, picis, *subs. f.*, pitch.
 avena, -ae, *subs. f.*, oats, a reed,
 a pipe.
 vereor, veritus, *v. 2 dep.*, to
 fear.
 ovis, -is, *subs. f.*, a sheep.
 asper, -era, -erum, *adj.*, rough,
 violent.

militia, -ae, *subs. f.*, warfare.
 certamen, -inis, *subs. n.*, a contest.
 latus, -eris, *subs. n.*, side.
 scutum, -i, *subs. n.*, a shield.
 sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the left side; *as subs. sinistra*, -ae, the left hand.
 canities, -ei, *subs. f.*, white hair.
 subjicio, -jeci, -jectum, *v.a. 3*, to put under.
 specula, -ae, *subs. f.*, a watch-tower.
 signum, -i, *subs. n.*, sign, signal.
 custos, -odis, *subs. m.*, a guard, sentry.
 tumultus, -us, *subs. m.*, a disturbance, sudden war, strife.
 trepidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, trembling.
 arcus, -us, *subs. m.*, a bow.
 imbuo, -i, -tum, *v.a. 3*, to soak, steep.
 venenum, -i, *subs. n.*, poison.
 saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fierce, savage.
 anhele, *v.n. 1*, to pant.
 lustrum, *v.a. 1*, to encircle, survey, traverse.
 rapax, -acis, *adj.*, greedy, rapacious; rapid.
 pecus, -udis, *subs. f.*, cattle, especially sheep.
 ovile, -is, *subs. n.*, fold.
 sata, -orum, *subs. n.*, the crops (from *sero*, to sow).

saepes, -is, *subs. f.*, fence, inclosure.
 reperio, repperi, repertum, *v.a. 4*, to find.
 conjicio, -jeci, -jectum, *v.a. 3*, to throw.
 accipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a. 3*, to receive.
 virus, -i, *subs. n.*, poison.

XV.

luo, -i, lutum *and* luitum, *v.a. 3*, to loosen, to pay.
 poena, -ae, *subs. f.*, penalty, punishment.
 Numitor, -oris, king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.
 vulgus, -i, *subs. n. and m.*, common people, people.
 contraho, -traxi, -tractum, *v.a. 3*, to draw together.
 agrestis, -e, *adj.*, rustic.
 convenio, -veni, -ventum, *v.n. 3*, to come together, assemble; also, *impersonal*, convenit, it is agreed upon.
 ambigo, *no perf. or sub., v. 3*, to doubt.
 uter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, which of two.
 opus, *subs. indecl.*, need.
 Romulus, -i, son of Rhea Silvia, a vestal virgin, and the god Mars. He was the first king of Rome.

- experior, -pertus, *v. dep.* 4, to try.
 placeo, -ui, -itum, *v.n.* 2, to please, to be acceptable.
 nemorosus, -a, -um, woody.
 Palatium, -i, the Palatine, one of the seven hills of Rome.
 cacumen, -inis, *subs. n.*, the top, summit.
 in eo, -ivi or ii, -itum, *v.a.* 4, to enter, to go to.
 sex, *adj. indecl.*, six.
 Remus, -i, the brother of Romulus.
 pactum, -i, *subs. n.*, an agreement, bargain.
 arbitrium, -i, *subs. n.*, judgment, power, authority.
 signo, *v.a.* 1, to mark out.
 Pales, -is, *f.*, the goddess of shepherds and cattle.
 fossa, -ae, *subs. f.*, a trench.
 fruges, -um, *subs. f.*, the fruits of the earth, fruits, corn.
 vicinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring, neighbour.
 repleo, -plevi, -pletum, *v.a.* 2, to fill up again.
 impono, -posui, -positum, *v.a.* 1, to place upon.
 ara, -ae, *subs. f.*, an altar.
 accendo, -i, -sum, *v.a.* 3, to kindle, light.
 fungor, functus, *v. 3 dep. (gov. abl.)*, to perform.
 focus, -i, *subs. m.*, hearth.
 stiva, -ae, *subs. f.*, a plough handle.
 designo, *v.a.* 1, to mark out.
 sulcus, -i, *subs. m.*, a furrow.
 niveus, -a, -um, *adj.*, snowy, snow-white.
 rex, regis, *subs. m.*, a king.
 Mavors, -ortis, or Mars, Martis, the god of war, supposed father of Romulus and Remus.
 Vesta, -ae, the goddess of the household.
 adsum, -esse, -fui, *v.n. irreg.*, to be present, be near.
 adhibeo, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 2, to summon, invoke.
 adverto, -i, -sum, *v.a. and n.* 3, to turn to, to attend.
 cuncti, -ae, -a, *adj.*, all.
 auspex, -icis, *subs. m. and f.*, an augur, leader, protector.
 surgo, surrexi, surrectum, *v.n.* 3, to rise.
 potentia, -ae, *subs.*, power.
 oriens, -entis, *part.*, rising, eastern.
 occiduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, setting, western.
 tonitru, -us, *subs. n.*, thunder.
 omen, -inis, *subs. n.*, an omen.
 laevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, left, on the left.
 polus, -i, *subs. m.*, the pole, the sky.
 augurium, -i, *subs. n.*, augury, omen.

fundamen, -inis, *subs. n.*, foundation.

civis, -is, *subs. m. and f.*, a citizen.

XVI.

Romanus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

conjux, -jugis, *subs. m. and f.*, husband, wife.

socer, -eri, *subs. m.*, a father-in-law.

stabulum, -i, *subs. n.*, a stall, stable.

habito, *v.n. and a.*, to dwell.

pasco, pavi, pastum, *v.a. 3*, to feed.

noceo, -ui, -itum, *v.n. 2*, to hurt, injure.

jugerum, -i, *subs. n.*, an acre (*gen. pl. jugerum*).

incultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, untilled.

extremus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, most remote, last (*pos. exterus*).

conubium, -i, *subs. n.*, marriage; the right of intermarriage.

nubo, nupsi, nuptum, *v.n. 3*, to marry (used only of the woman).

sollicitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, disturbed, anxious.

ludus, -i, *subs. m.*, a game.

juvo, juvi, jutum, *v.a. 1*, to please, delight, help.

viduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, widowed, unmarried.

Sabinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Sabine, a tribe near Rome.

gradus, -us, *subs. m.*, a step.

populus, -i, *subs. m.*, people, nation.

cespes, -itis, *subs. m.*, turf.

quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, *pron.*, anyone, anything, any.

hirsutus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shaggy.

quisque, quaeque, quodque, *pron.*, each.

plausus, -us, *subs. m.*, applause.

careo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v. 2*, to be without (*gov. abl.*).

exsilio, -ui, -sultum, *v.n. 4*, to spring forth.

fateor, fassus, *v. dep. 2*, to avow, confess.

virgo, -inis, *subs. f.*, a maiden.

cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, desirous, eager.

injicio, -jeci, -jectum, *v.a. 3*, to throw into ; — **manus**, to lay hands on.

intumesco, -tumui, *no sup.*, *v.n. 3*, to swell, to grow angry.

Cures, -ium, *subs. m.*, the inhabitants of Cures, the chief town of the Sabines.

attingo, -tigi, -tactum, *v.a. 3*, to touch, affect.

idem, eadem, idem, *pron.*, the

infero, -ferre, -tuli, illatum, *v.a. irreg.*, to carry in ; — **bellum**, to make war upon.

gener, -eri, *subs. m.*, a son-in-law.

propinquus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , neighbouring, border-.	exstimulo, <i>v.a.</i> 1, to urge on.
acies, -ei, <i>subs. f.</i> , an edge, line of battle, army.	par, paris, <i>adj.</i> , equal.
lituus, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , a trumpet.	caedes, -is, <i>subs. f.</i> , slaughter, murder.
pignus, -oris, <i>subs. n.</i> , a pledge, token, pledge of love.	soror, -oris, <i>subs. f.</i> , a sister.
scindo, scidi, scissum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to tear.	debeo, -ui, itum, <i>v.a.</i> and <i>n.</i> 2, to owe.
procumbo, -cubui, -cubitum, <i>v.n.</i> 3, to fall forward, sink down.	caput, capitis, <i>subs. n.</i> , a head; life.
quasi, <i>adv.</i> , as if.	dotalis, -e, <i>adj.</i> , of a dowry.
nepos, -otis, <i>subs. m.</i> , a grand- son.	exigo, -egi, -actum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to drive out, to demand, exact.
tendo, tetendi, tensum, and -tum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to stretch out.	dos, dotis, <i>subs. f.</i> , a dowry.
avus, -i, <i>subs. m.</i> , a grand- father.	regius, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , royal, as <i>subs. regia</i> , -ae, a palace.
denique, <i>adv.</i> , at length, at last.	solium, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , a throne.
cogo, coëgi, coactum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to bring together, compel.	privatus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , private, a subject.
removeo, -movi, -motum, <i>v.a.</i> 2, to move back, lay aside.	attonitus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , amazed, terrorstruck.
laudo, <i>v.a.</i> 1, to praise.	ruo, rui, rutum, <i>v.n.</i> 3, to fall down, rush.
usus, -us, <i>subs. m.</i> , use.	cruor, -oris, <i>subs. m.</i> , blood, bloodshed.
	vinco, vici, victum, <i>v.a.</i> 3, to conquer.
	sceptrum, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , a sceptre.
	Esquillae, -arum, one of the seven hills of Rome.
	concido, -i, <i>no sup.</i> , <i>v.n.</i> 3, to fall down.
	sanguinolentus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , bloodstained.
	carpentum, -i, <i>subs. n.</i> , a two- wheeled chariot.
	penates, -ium, <i>subs. m.</i> , the gods of the household; a home.

XVII.

conjugium, -i, *subs. n.*, mar-
riage.
scelus -eris, *subs. n.*, crime.
merces, -cedis, *subs. f.*, pay,
reward.
perago, -egi, -actum, *v.a.* 3, to
accomplish, complete.

auriga, -ae, *subs. m.*, a charioteer.

profundo, -fudi, -fusum, *v.a. 3*, to pour out.

talis, -e, *adj.*, such.

corripio, -ripui, -reptum, *v.a. 3*, to seize, reprove, chide.

vado, vasi, *no sup.*, *v.n. 3*, to go, go on.

expecto, *v.a. 1*, to await.

pietas, -atis, *subs. f.*, dutiful conduct, loyalty, affection.

amarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bitter.

invitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unwilling, reluctant.

rota, -ae, *subs. f.*, a wheel.

certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sure, certain.

sceleratus, -a, -um, *adj.*, accursed, wicked.

vicus, -i, *subs. m.*, street.

aeternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, everlasting.

nota, -ae, *subs. f.*, a mark, mark of disgrace, brand.

XVIII.

suscipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v.a. 3*, to take up, undertake.

gentilis, -e, *adj.*, of a family or clan.

profiteor, -fessus, *v. dep. 2*, to avow, to offer, volunteer.

egredior, -gressus, *v. 3. dep.*, to go out.

miles, -itis, *subs. m.*, a soldier.

generosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of noble birth, noble.

celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*, swift, quick.

passus, -us, *subs. m.*, a step.

Cremera, -ae, *subs. m.*, a river in Etruria.

turbidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, disordered, muddy, turbid.

hibernus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wintry, of winter.

fluo, -xi, -xum, *v.n. 3*, to flow.

Tyrrhenus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Etruscan.

validus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.

Mars, *Martis*, the god of war, warfare.

agmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, army, host.

aliter, *adv.*, otherwise.

Lybicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Lybian, African.

rupes, -is, *subs. f.*, a rock.

invado, -vasi, vasum, *v.a. 3*, to attack.

grex, gregis, *subs. m.*, a flock.

diffugio, -fugi, -fugitum, *v.n. 3*, to flee in different directions, to disperse.

inhonestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dishonourable.

vulnus, -eris, *subs. n.*, a wound.

Tuscan, -a, -um, *adj.*, Tuscan or Etruscan.

rubeo, -ui, *no sup.*, *v.n. 2*, to be red.

iterum, *adv.*, a second time, again.

vinco, **vici**, **victum**, *v.a.* 3, to conquer.

aperte, *adv.*, openly, in open war.

insidiae, **-arum**, *subs. f.*, ambush.

montanus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, of a mountain, mountain-.

armentum, **-i**, *subs. n.*, cattle.

relinquo, **-liqui**, **-lictum**, *v.a.* 3, to leave behind.

virgultum, **-i**, *subs. n.*, a thicket, brushwood.

velut, *adv.*, just as, like.

torrens, **-entis**, *subs. n.*, a torrent.

pluvialis, **-e**, *adj.*, of rain, rainy.

augeo, **auxi**, **auctum**, *v.a.* 2, to increase, to swell.

margo, **-inis**, *subs. m. and f.*, brink, margin.

Fabius, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, Fabian.
The Fabii were a noble Roman family.

discursus, **-us**, *subs. m.*, a running about, foray.

sterno, **stravi**, **stratum**, *v.a.* 3, to spread out, overthrow.

simplex, **-icis**, *adj.*, single, simple.

nobilitas, **-atis**, *subs. f.*, renown, noble birth, nobles.

perfidus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, treacherous.

caveo, **cavi**, **cautum**, *v.a.* and *n.* 2, to beware, beware of.

fraus, **fraudis**, *subs. f.*, deceit, guile, treachery.

aperio, **-ui**, **apertum**, *v.a.* 4, to open, expose.

prosilio, **-silui**, **-sultum**, *v.n.* 4, to leap forth.

resto, **-stiti**, **-stitum**, *v.n.* 1, to stand firm, remain, resist.

sicut, *adv.*, just as.

Laurens, **-entis**, *adj.*, of Laurentum, a town in Latium.

dissipo, *v.a.* 1, to scatter.

fulmineus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, like lightning, destructive, flashing.

inultus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, un-avenged.

alternus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, alternate.

Herculeus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, Herculean, of Hercules.

credibilis, **-e**, *adj.*, possible to be believed, credible.

consulo, **-ui**, **-tum**, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, to consult, take thought.

impubes, **-is** and **-eris**, *adj.*, not grown up, beardless.

olim, *adv.*, once, formerly, or hereafter.

nascor, **natus**, *v.* 3 *dep.*, to be born.

cunctor, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to delay, linger.

restituo, **-ui**, **-utum**, *v.a.* 3, to restore.

XIX.

Ardea, -ae, the chief town of the Rutuli, 18 miles S.E. of Rome.

signum, -i, *subs. n.*, a sign, a standard.

obsidio, -onis, *subs. f.*, a siege.

vaco, *v.n.* 1, to be unoccupied, have leisure; *impers.*, vacat, there is leisure.

metuo, -ui, *v.a.* 3, as *sup.*, to fear.

committo, -misi, -misum, *v.a.* 3, to bring together, join, begin (battle).

otium, -i, *subs. n.*, ease, rest.

creo, *v.a.* 1, to create, appoint,

sino, sivi, situm, *v.a.* 3, to permit.

ecquis, -qua, -quid, *pron. interrog.*, anyone? anything? is there any? ecquid, as *adv.* = num.

officium, -i, *subs. n.*, duty.

torus, -i, *subs. m.*, a couch, a bed.

socialis, -e, *adj.*, social, of marriage. torus socialis = marriage bed, or, as here, wife.

mutuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, mutual.

lingua, -ae, *subs. f.*, tongue.

cor, cordis, *subs. n.*, heart.

Collatia, -ae, a Sabine town near Rome.

frenum, -i, *subs. n.*, a bridle.

perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, *v.a. irreg.*, to bear through, bear to the end.

regalis, -e, *adj.*, royal.

foris, -is, *subs. f.*, a door, gate.

nurus, -us, *subs. f.*, daughter-in-law.

fundo, fudi, fusum, *v.a.* 3, to pour, scatter.

collum, -i, *subs. n.*, neck.

pervigilo, *v.a.* 1, to watch, keep awake.

citus, -a, -um, *adj.*, swift.

passus, -us, *subs. m.*, a step.

neo, nevi, netum, *v.* 2, to spin.

lana, -ae, *subs. f.*, wool.

mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft.

famula, -ae, *subs. f.*, a maid-servant, handmaid.

pensum, -i, *subs. n.*, a portion of wool weighed out for the spinners, a task.

propero, *v.n.* 1, to hasten.

quamprimum, *adv.*, as soon as possible, forthwith.

lacerna, -ae, *subs. f.*, a military cloak.

postmodo, *adv.*, presently, - shortly.

improbis, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, shameless, troublesome, obstinate.

redux, -ducis, *adj.*, come back, returned.

stringo, **strinxi**, **strictum**,
v.a. 3, to press tight, graze,
 unsheathe.

quolibet, *adv.*, whither it
 pleases, to any place.

quotiens, *adv.*, as often as.

pugno, *v.n.* 1, to fight.

imago, *-inis*, *subs. f.*, likeness,
 picture, idea.

subeo, *-ire*, *-ii*, *-itum*, *v.a. ir-*
reg., to go under, enter,
 enter one's mind.

desino, *-sivi* or *-sii*, *-situm*,
v.n. 3, to cease.

intendo, *-di*, *-tum* or *-sum*,
v.a. 3, to stretch.

flum, *-i*, *subs. n.*, a thread.

remitto, *-misi*, *-misum*, *v.a.* 3,
 to send back, let go.

depono, *-posui*, *-positum*, *v.a.* 3,
 to lay down, put down.

pudicus, *-a*, *-um*, *adj.*, modest.

revivo, *-vixi*, *-victum*, *v.n.* 3,
 to live again, revive.

collum, *-i*, *subs. n.*, neck.

furiatus, *-a*, *-um* (*part. of furio*,
are), wild, fierce.

caecus, *-a*, *-um*, *adj.*, blind.

furo, *-ui*, *no sup.*, *v.n.* 3, to
 rage.

decor, *-oris*, *subs. m.*, grace,
 charm.

corrumpo, *-rupi*, *-ruptum*,
v.a. 3, to corrupt.

cantus, *-us*, *subs. m.*, song.

lux, *lucis*, *subs. f.*, light.

praenuntius, *-i*, *subs. m.*, fore-
 teller, harbinger.

sensus, *-us*, *subs. m.*, feeling,
 sense.

recordor, *v.* 1 *dep.*, to recall to
 mind.

magis, *adv.*, more.

stamen, *-inis*, *subs. n.*, a thread.

negligo, *-lexi*, *-lectum*, *v.a.* 3,
 to neglect.

languesco, *langui*, *no sup.*,
v.n. 3, to grow weak, to
 sink.

flatus, *-us*, *subs. m.*, a blowing,
 blast.

praesentia, *-ae*, *subs. f.*, pres-
 ence.

praesens, *-entis*, *part.*, present.

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(The number after each word refers to the vocabulary in which it occurs.)

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